# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1830. [NUMBER 2,106.


*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.*

THAT in consequence of the indisposition of the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery, will not be holden on Thursday, the 14th day of October, instant as formerly notified.—Due notice by Proclamation, will be given when the Sessions will be holden.

F. LEGGETT,
*Deputy Sheriff.*

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
9th Oct., 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર દીમાંથી આપીયિજે*

નામદાર બીપ્ર જયાટીસ આજારીછે વા સતે આવરેસપતવારે તારીખ ૧૪ મી અકટોબ રને દીને શેશંન ભરવાની ખબર છાપી પર ગટ કરીજતી તેમટકીછે તે જેસારે શેશંન બેશવાનુ ઠરયે તેસારે ઇગ્રેજ નામુ છાપી પુરતગટ કરશે*

ફિ લીગેટ*
ડીપીટી શરીફ
શી મુબઇનાં શરીફની આપીશ તારીખ
૯ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૩૦

## *Advertisement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my Office this day, Wednesday the 13th Instant, at 12 o'clock noon.—

B. NOTON,
*Clerk of the Peace*

BOMBAY;
No 17, MEADOW'S STREET,
13th October, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Sealed Tenders, will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, from Monday the 11th until Saturday 16th instant, for the supply of Provisions, Ship Chandlery, and General Naval Stores, for the use of the Indian Naval Department of this Presidency, according to Lists, to be obtained on application at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy

The Supply to be made under CONTRACT for TWO YEARS, commencing from the 1st of November next.

All articles to be supplied at such times, and in such proportions, as shall be directed by the Store-keeper of the Indian Navy; whose Warrant or indent, shall accompany demands made on the Contractors, for the supply of Stores or provisions of every description.

The Stores or provisions to be subject to the rejection or approval of the Naval [illegible] Contractors be dissatisfied [illegible]ision of the Naval Store-keeper [illegible] articles in dispute shall be referred [illegible]committee of Officers of the Indian Navy, to be appointed by the Superintendent. and the decision thereon shall be made within Forty eight hours, from the time of their receipt from the Contractor, and be considered final.

Should articles be rejected by the Store-keeper, or Committee under the above named condition, others are to be supplied immediately in their place, or in default thereof, the Naval Store keeper shall be at liberty to purchase the supplies in the market, and any additional expence arising from such default, shall be borne by the Contractor. Any expence attending the return of articles, rejected by a Committee, shall be borne by the Contractor, also whether the same shall be received on board a Vessel, and there rejected, or refused at the Warehouse of the Naval Storekeeper.

In default of the Contractor's making supplies, according to the demand of the Store-keeper, the articles shall be [illegible], by the Naval Storekeeper, and [illegible]ctors make good all loss arising

The Contractors are to make out bills in duplicate, on the 5th day of every month, for the Supplies made the month preceding, and obtain the attestation of the Naval Store-keeper, on the face of the bills, as to the quantities being correct when they will be passed by the Superintendent, and made payable at the General Pay Office. The bills to be accompanied by the warrants or indents of the Naval Storekeeper, as vouchers, on presentation for signature.

Articles not specified in the lists, to be supplied at the lowest market rates.

There being two lists of articles, and as those in each list are to be supplied under a distinct contract, the Tenderer for one supply, will not be allowed to engage for the other. Should Tenders, therefore, be made for both, by one party, they will be rejected.

The parties whose Tenders, may be accepted, will be required to find *securities* to the extent of *Ten Thousand Rupees*, for the due fulfilment of their Agreement.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

*By Order of the*
*Superintendent I. N.*
R. COGAN,
*Assist. Supt, I. N.*

BOMBAY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
13th October, 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર દીમાંથી આપીયિજે

શેામવારે તારીખ ૧૧ મી માહતા મહીનાનીલીતે સનીશ્વરવારે તારીખ ૧૬ મી યાલના મહીનાની ગ્રપ્રીમા ઇનડીમાંન નેવી નાતાનાં ગ્રપરઇનટેનડેનટની આપીશમાં ગ્રેા રેા બંદ કીધેલાં પડપેાનવેા લેવે ખાબત કિજે પ્રતરનાં ઇનડીમાન નેવી ખાતાનાં ક્રામ શા રૂ જે મંઈ નાનુ તથા (શીપ ચાંદલીરી) ટિલે વાર્નાનેા શામાંન નથા જનરલ નેવાલ નેા શામાંન જોઈ કિ તે પેાયાડવાની શપલા ઈ કરવી —તેની ઇનડીમાંન નેવીનાં ગ્રપ રઇનટેનડેનટની આપીશમાં ટીપેા કીધેલાછે તે માંતેમાથી મલશે*

કિ શપલાઈનુ કંટરાકટ તરશ (૨)નુ કરવે તે તારીખ ૧ લી નવેમબર આવતા મહીનાનીથી ચાલુથાવે*

ઇનડીમાન નેવીનેા ઈસ્ટોર કીપર જે પરમાણે કુર્બમ કરવે તેટલાત્રેા તથા તેપરમાણે શામાંન પેાેયાડવેા તથા જેજાત નેા તેશામાન માગર નાનુ જોઇયે તેનાં વા રંટ નથા ઇનડેનટ ટિલે દસ્તાવેજ કંટરાક ટરેા પાસે ગ્રેાકલવે*

શામાંજ નથા નાનુ નાપશંદ માગર પશંદ કરવુ તે નેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપર કરવે*

પગા જે કંટરાકટરેા નેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપરની નાપશંદ કીધેલી જનશ ઉપર ઇનડીમાંન નેવીનાં ગ્રમલદારેાની કિ કાગીટી ગ્રપરઇનટેનડેનટ ઠરાવીમ પત્રે તે લેાકેા તપાશવે ને તે લેાકેા તેનેા મુકાદેા કંટરાકટર લખી ગ્રેાકવે તે કલાક થીતે ઉડતાલીશ કલાકમાં કરી આપવે તેમાર પછી કંઈ શામલવેનહી*

પણ જે શામાંન દસ્તાર કીપર માગર કાગીટીવાલા ઉપર કહેવા મારા પરમાણે બાતમ કરવે તે શામાંન કંટરાકટરે જલદીથી તેને બદલે બીજો આપવેા તેમનહી કરવે તેા નેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપર મારકીટમાંથી શપલાઈ કરવે નેતે ઉપર વધુના પઇશા બેશવે તે કંટરાકટર પાસેથી ખુબરા લેવે નેકાગીટીજી રદ કીધેલી જનયેા પાછી પ્રેરવી કરવે તેનેા ખરચ સરવે કંટરાકરદને માંથે પડતે તથા વાંધાણ ઉપર ગીરિકી જનયેા રદ પડવે તેનેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપરની વખારરેા આવવે તેનેા ખરચ પણ કંટરાકટરને માંથે પડવે*

નેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપરનાં કહેમાજુબ કંટરાકટર શપલાઈ કરવાને મુકવે તે તે શામાંન નેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપર પારેદ કરવેને જેમાંઈ ટૂટેમાંખેટ આવવે તે કંટરાકટરને માથે પડવે*

કંટરાકટરેાકે બીલેા કરવાંતે કુપલીકેટ થાડે કરવાં જોઈ બીજા મહીનાની શપલાઈનાં બીલેા કરવાંતે બીજા મહીનાની તારીખ પ મીક કરવાં નેતે બીલેા ઉપર નેવાલ દસ્તાર કીપરની પરની જનયેા પેાતાની શહી કરાવવી તે આરે શ્રુપરઇનટેનડેનટને તાંરાં પશાર થાવે તેપછી જનરેલ પેકિ આપીશમાંથી તાંણાં મલશે તથા તે બીલેાની થાડે વારંટ આગાર ઇનડેનટ દસ્તાવેજ શહી કરવાથાડુ થાવે મેાકલવાં*

જે શામાંન ટીપેામાં નહી કૂવેતે શપલાઈ કરવાને તેની કીમત મારકીટનાં ભાવ પરમાણે લેવી*

તાંરાં ૨ ટીપેા શામાંનની કીધેલીછેતે બે કુ જુદા કંટરાકટથી શપલાઇ કરવુ પરવે તે આપનાર કિ શપલાઈનુ આપીજે કુવે તેને બીજાનુ લેવાદેવે નહી તેથકી પરપેાજલે કિ મેાણી જે કુ દીપગા કરવે તેનાં કબુલ કરવેનહી*

જે મેાણીનુ પરપેાજલ કબુલ કરવે તે વાણીકિ દશ રૂપર રૂપીઆનાં શારા બંગીનેા કબાલેા પુરેા કરીઆપવાથાડુ આપવા*

જે પરપેાજલ રદ કરવે તેનુ કારણ દેવેનહી*

ઇનડીમાંન નેવીનાં ગ્રપરઇનટેનડેન
ટનાં કુકમથી*
આર—ગ્રેાગાન*
ઇનડીમાંન નેવીનેા ગ્રપરઇનટેનડે
નટનેા આશીશટેનટ
શ્રી મુબઇની ગ્રપરઇનટેનડેનટની
આપીશનાે ૬ ઠી અકટેાબર ૧૮૩૦

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Superintending Engineer's Office, on or before the 1st November next, for the supply of all kinds of Building Material (Timber excepted) for the public Service both in the Civil and Military Departments, on the Islands of Bombay and Colaba during the ensuing year, lists of which may be seen and all other particulars known, an application at the offices of the Superintending Engineer and Civil Engineer.—No tenders will be received after 5 P. M. on the 1st November.

CHS. WADDINGTON,
*Acting Supt. Engineer.*

SUPG ENGR'S. OFFICE,
*October 9th*, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE B. HARRISON late a Lieutenant in the Naval Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof —Dated this 5th day of October 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of H. J. ROBINSON deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 5th day of October 1830.

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED.—PRICE Rs. 2.
*Gazette Office, Oct. 13th, 1830.*

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR DELIVERY.
IN LITHOGRAPHY,

## *PROCEEDINGS*
BEFORE
*His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,*
IN RELATION TO
## *THE PETITION,*
BY
*SIR J. PETER GRANT KNIGHT.*
*Only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,*
COMPLAINING OF
*The interference of the Bombay Government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.*
WITH AN
## *APPENDIX,*
CONTAINING
*The minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th Nov. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition.*

PRICE, Rs. 15 PER COPY.

APPLICATIONS for Copies will be received by the Publisher MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.
*Bombay, 13th Oct.*, 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

પુસ્તકનાં છાપાથી પ્રવેજજયાકિલી મે આપવાને નઈ આરછે*

પાદશાહી ગ્રેાગેાતા પરીવી પ્રેમલલ ને શર જાંન પીટર ગ્રાડ બાર્ડાકુર કિ શ્વતેા શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદીજેટરની ગ્રપરીમ કેાર્ટનેા જવાબીસ કિ મરજી કીધેલીછે તે પેાંરેાચીછે*

તેમાં શ્રી મુંબઇનાં ગાવરનરેનટ મ તરેનાં જુદીજેટરની ગ્રપરીમ કેાર્ટનાં ઇન શાપ્ટનાં બંદેાબસતમાં ખરેલ કીધેલ તેનાં જ તની પુરીમાદછે*

તેની શાસ્ત્રેનેા કિ વધારેા*

તેમાં શર જાંન માલકમ શ્રી મુંબઇ નાં ગાવરનરની તારીખ ૩૦ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૮ ની મીનીટછે તે શર જાંન પીટર ગ્રા રાંટની અરજીને લગતીછે*

દર કિ પુસ્તકનેા ભાવ રૂપીઆ ૧૫) પુસ્તકજોઈને જોઇનાં રેાકડે તે દેણાઈ મીશનર બેાદીન કિ કાંમ છાપનારનેત્રેજેટ આપીશમેા જવેર કરે*


## WINES FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. Forbes and Co's.
GODOWNS.

A FEW Pipes, halves & quarters of fine Madeira Wine from Messrs. Keirs and Co., Gordon, Duff and Co. and Murdoch, Yuille and Co. imported in July and September 1829, *à* Rs 600 per pipe Rs 325 per half and Rs 180 per quarter ditto.

Also a few dozen of choice old Madeira Wine in bottles, imported in 1816 and bottled about 7 years ago at Rs 30 per dozen.

Sherry in butt from Mr. A. Black at Rs 800, and in Hhd. from Messrs. G. Hathorn and Co. at Rs 450, both imported a year ago.

Ditto in bottle from Mr. A. Black *a* Rs 26 per dozen quarts and 15 per doz. Pints.

Ditto in ditto—Mr. D. Rankine *a* Rs 20 per dozen quarters.

Ditto in ditto—Messrs. Harper and Bell *a* Rs 24 per ditto.

Claret from Messrs. Bruce, Shaw, Hope and Co. of Leith 1st growth, *a* Rs 30, and 2nd ditto *a* Rs 25 per dozen.

Old Hock from different houses at Rs 40 *a* 45 per dozen.

Brandy Pale from ditto—ditto *a* Rs 20 per dozen quarts and Rs 11 per doz. pints.

Bombay, 13th October, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BURJORJEE NANABHOY Administrator de bonis Son of NANABHOY BYRAMJEE late of Bombay Parsee deceased, having lately contracted to sell to NANABHOY FRAMJEE of Bombay Parsee, all that Piece or Paacel of Land together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling Houses with its appurtenances standing and being thereon and which said premises are situate in Cawasjee Patell's street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay and form part of the Estate of the said Nanabhoy Byramjee deceased, and which said premises were lately occupied by Framjee Nanabhoy since deceased, any person or persons having claims or demands upon the said premises either by way of Inheritance mortgage, contract, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr JAMES PATCH, the solicitor for the said Purchaser, within 14 days from this date or afterwards they will be precluded there from—Dated this 13th day of October, 1830.

[illegible]

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of TUCKER PREMJEE VERJEE late of Bombay Hindoo Bhatia deceased, may be granted to GOCULDASS PREMJEE the son and next of kin of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 12th day of October 1830.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

[illegible]

THE NEW BOMBAY
## *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

*Bombay, 13th October*, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES WILLIAM EVANS late of Bombay British Subject deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof,—Dated this 12th day of October 1830.

## FOR SALE.
AT THE
## *WAREHOUSES*
OF
## Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following Superior WINES &c received from Messrs. *James Cockburn and Co.* of London, vizt.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English, Claret..... | @ Rs. 36 | per doz. | |
| Pale-and-Brown Sherry | @ do. 24 | " | " |
| Old Port..... | @ do. 20 | " | " |
| Old Cognac Pale and Dark Brandy..... | @ do. 15 | " | " |
| Whisky..... | @ do. 20 | " | " |
| Geneva..... | @ do. 12 | " | " |
| Constantia in pints ... | @ do. 17 | " | " |
| Sherry in do. ..... | @ do. 12 | " | " |
| Port in do. ..... | @ do. 10 | " | " |

N. B. To ensure against fraud or deception, Messrs. Cockburn and Co. have taken the precaution to stamp the end of the Corks with their name.

*Bombay, 13th October*, 1830.

## *For Sale,*
AT POONA,

THE Following Property of MAJOR SYKES.—An open Carriage, copper panelled, Bombay Built, spare wheels, Europe harness; from maker's hands 3 years. Also a Curricle convertible into a Buggy with Curricle and Buggy harness, and spare wheels.

Three carriage Horses and one lady's saddle horse.

HAY COTTAGE, with its uniform furniture, lustres, lamps, and double wall shades, &c. Dining hall 30 by 16½ with lateral verandahs 30 by 8. Drawing room 30½ by 12.—Bed-room 22 by 16½.—West Verandah 22 by 7½.—South Verandah 19 by 7½.—Two nursery & dressing rooms, each 17 by 11.—Study 20½ by 13.—Double and distinct suites of bathing rooms, &c.—Stabling for 7 horses numerous outhouses—A separate Bungalow of three rooms, with panelled doors and glass windows, bathing room, &c. &c. &c.

A well of the finest drinking water at Poona, has been sunk in the compound.

*Bombay, 13th October*, 1830.

## Eduljee's Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday the 13th instant, at the rooms formerly occupied by the late firm of Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, two invoices of Prints, Looking Glasses &c. imported per Royal George, Captain Wilson.

PRINTS.

His majesty George the fourth, Queen Elizabeth and Lady Paget, Kent, Indiaman, La Surprise, Indecision and Reconciliation, Union and Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, Souvenirs and Regrets, Interior of a Convent, Passage of the red sea, Proposal and Congratulation, Crossing the Brook, Nature, Contented captive, Dog fight, bull-bait, Shooting Poney, Reflection, Dead game, Fashionable Equipage, pier glasses 32 by 30, and 32 by 20, in handsome gold frames, Toilet glasses 18 by 14 17 by 13 and 16 by 12 in mahogany tray bottom and box frames, a pair of 21 inch Mirrors in splendid gold frames, books of Caricatures, do scraps and sketches, Illustrations of time, Court plaster, gold beater's skin, handsome embossed Cards, jewel Boxes &c. &c.

*Bombay, 13th October*, 1830.

## *To be Let.*

A LARGE and Commodious airy Bungalow, situated at Mount Braganza, now occupied by Col. Sullivan. Who will quit on the 16th instant. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, or DHUNJEEBHOY NUSSERWANJEE, near St. Thomas's Church.

*Bombay, 13th October*, 1830.

ON TO-MORROW 14TH INSTANT.
## BECK AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, the very neat Effects of the late Mr. C. W. Evans, consisting of a few articles of Plate and Plated-ware, Ivory handled Knives and forks, a Queen's ware Dinner service, sundry glass ware, a variety of Household Furniture, chiefly new,—consisting of Jackwood Tables, side board, Chests of Drawers, sofa, card and dressing Tables, a pair of Handsome Couches, Tea poys, a Tea Caddy on Pedestal, and elegant large Jackwood Cot complete, handsome cut and plain glass bottomed Hanging Lamps, China Floor mats, Cooking utensils, Gentlemen's wearing apparel,—a Capital silver watch, with silver guard, 2 Gold seals, key &c.,—2 excellent Palanquins, and a variety of other useful articles too numerous to detail.—*Forbes Street, 13th Oct*, 1830.

ELEGANT PIER GLASS.
*For the approaching Dewally Festival.*
## BECK AND CO.
Tomorow the 14th Instant,
WILL SELL,

BY Public Outcry, about Twenty pairs of very handsome Pier Glasses of sizes, in richly gilt Frames—and worthy of the attention of all Native Gentlemen who are fond of decorating their Houses on public occasions.

*Forbes Street, 13th October*, 1830.

SALE BY AUCTION.
## *BECK AND CO.*
On TUESDAY the 19th Current.

WILL sell by public outcry, and positively without limit or reserve, the following assortment of gold watches, jewellery &c. to close an account, viz. 3 new lady's gold watches, with chains, seals and keys complete, 3 handsome gold repeating watches, 3 do. with fancy figure dials, 2 do. with music, beautiful suite of pearl strung ornaments, a do. of amethyst do do. comprising necklace, bracelets, earrings &c. An elegant lady's gold chain and a pair of bracelets in a case, a gold patent lever watch by Thos. Moss, a capital time keeper and well recommended, and a few pairs of new gold Epaulettes.

*Forbes Street, 13th October*, 1830.

## *FOR SALE,*

*FIFTY PER CENT LESS THAN ORIGINAL COST.*

A SUBSTANTIAL WELL BUILT PUCKAH BUNGALOW, at Ahmednuggur very agreeably situated in the Artillery Lines, between Colonel Strover's and Major White's, having a Dining and Sitting Room connected by a folding Door and measuring in all 48 feet by 13 9—two comfortable Bed Rooms one 21 6 by 15 9 the other 18 feet by 11 9—An enclosed and spacious Verandah in the front and rear capable of forming many additional Rooms—together with every requisite out office, good Stabling for six Horses and a large compound and Garden, in the latter is a good well plentifully supplied with excellent water. The Premises are in excellent repair and fit for the immediate occupation of a large Family.—For further particulars apply to BECK AND CO.

*Forbes Street 13th Oct.*, 1830.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER
AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
*IN FOUR PARTS*
ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT.
*AND WILL CONTAIN,*

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals, and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED.

*Gazette Office, 13th, Oct.* 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 13th Instant.
## FRITH
## BOMANJEE & CO.
WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION.*

AN Invoice of Choice fresh confectionary from "Gunter and Co." comprising Strawbery, Raspberry, and Gooseberry Jams, Damson Cheese, Apple Jelly, Bottled Tart fruits, &c.

ALSO.

A very large assortment of rich furniture chintzes, Damask patterns, and Mogul patterns, 160 pieces of lenо, superior woollen, cotton, and velvet shawls, ditto Handkerchiefs, long cloths, Jamdannies white jean, and various other articles, a few boxes of Manilla cheroots, French claret. &c. small Persian couch Carpets, entirely new, a few bales of British broad cloth, of colours, and a few superior Carriage and Buggy Harness, with a few spare articles of Saddlery.

AT NOON,

A Powerful Grey Horse 5 Years old, fit for any work, a pair of fine Bullocks and any other Cattle that may offer.

*On Wednesday next the 20th Instant.*
## FRITH
## *Bomanjee and Co.*
WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*

AN invoice of superior Foolcap and Letter Paper in Lots of 2 Reams for the convenience of Purchasers, and

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

A Few Butts and Hogsheads of Superior Pale and Brown Sherry, which they strongly recommend to the Notice of Messes and Families, also a few dozen of Champagne.

FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION*
AT
## FRITH
## *Bomanjee and Co's,*

A NEW Square Piano Forte, by Broadwood, price Rs 750

A first rate *Spanish guitar*, with patent levers for adjusting the strings, is well secured complete; price Rs 125.

A neat well finished Bombay Built palanquin, nearly new, price Rs 125.

Also a variety of Carriages, buggies, &c new and second hand.

## FOR SALE.

A fine young Cheeta, in a strong teak-wood cage.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

## Eduljee's Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL sell by Public Auction this day Wednesday the 13th instant three sets of plated and brass mounted carriage Harness to close an account.

*Bombay, 13th October*, 1830.

## *To be Let.*

THE HOUSE in Rampart Row formerly occupied by the late William [illegible] Esq. For particulars enquire at of JOHN SAUNDERS

## FOR SALE,

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 \| 30 ... | 5 | " | |
| Articles of War..... | 5 | " | |
| Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.. | 2 | " | |
| Book Almanacks, for 1830... | 1 | " | |
| Sheet Ditto, for 1829 ..... | 1 | " | |
| Respondentia Bonds, each..... | 1 | " | |
| Policies of Insurance, do..... | 1 | " | |
| Bills of Exchange per sett, ..... | " | 2 | |
| Interest Bonds, do..... | " | 2 | |
| Bills of Lading do..... | " | 2 | |
| Powers of Attorney, each ..... | " | 2 | |
| Price Currents, per dozen..... | 3 | " | |

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

## FOR SALE,

THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, presented to Sir John P. Grant Knt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th Instant, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs ONE.

N. B. As but a very few Copies have been struck off, an early application by those desiring to possess copies, is recommended.

*Bombay, 13th October, 1830.*

શ્રી મુમ્બઇની ગેજીટ આપીશ
એ વેચવાને ૨૧૩૨ નકલ ઘારછે*

શ્રી મુમ્બઇનાં ગાંમઠીમ્રોનો બનર
લ આદરસ જોદ્ધ થર ભંન પીટર ગારાંટ
નાટ્ટને નારીય ૨૦ મી યાનના મહીનાં
શ્રી પ્રકરયારનેદીને આગલા મીશીમરસ
ફુટ્રા નવા પીરીગાયનાં ક્રનીશંન ૩ મત્રો
માપ્રોગ્રાફનો તે ગંગારેજ તથા ગુજરાતી
લોયા ત્રો*

ઈશટીય તથા પુરાંશ્રમાં દરકિનો ભાવ ૩ ૧)
બીજું* ફેના ગ્રોપાનીમાં ઘણાજ
ચોડા છાપમાંછે નેથીકરી નેણાવો લેવા
ની જીગ્યા પના કિ નેણાવોકિ ઉતાવલેથી
મંગાવીલેવાં*
શ્રી મુમ્બઇની ૨૯ મી શપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૮૩૦

## For Freight and Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,

THE SHIP

## LADY RAFFLES.

OF 650 TONS.

IS expected in October and will sail in all December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

The Ship

## CHARLES KERR

*CAPT. JOHN BRODIE,*

OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 13th October,* 1830.

## *For Freight and Passage to London.*

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

## *UPTON CASTLE,*

OF 600 TONS.

[redacted]XPECTED to arrive early in [redacted]ecember ensuing, and to sail on [redacted]about the 10th of January. Has [redacted]ccommodations for Passengers [redacted]s an experienced Surgeon. For [redacted]rs apply to FRAMJEE COWAS[redacted] his office.

*Bombay, 13th October,* 1830.


## AUSTRALIA.

Omcial impediments aside, there never was a time since the establishment of the Colony, so favourable to the *new emigrant*, as the present; for there never was a time, when all the necessaries, most of the conveniences, and many of the luxuries of life were so *cheap* and *plentiful* as they now are.

We need only refer the reader to our market *prices* of yesterday, which are always taken accurately, and never below the average. We have prime beef selling, even in Sydney, at 2d. per lb. for 14 lb. mutton 2d. to 2½d. bread, in some places 3½d. currency, in others 9 d. the 2 lb. loaf; wines, spirits, and clothing (moderately fine) as cheap, or nearly, as in the metropolis, and coarse clothing, Colonial blankets, &c. cheaper than in England; horned cattle cheaper than in any other quarter of the globe, and not inferior to any; sheep equally low; horses fast coming down in price; and all the implements of husbandry in abundance; —excepting house-rent, mechanic wages, and scantiness of labour, the cheapest country under the sun; and the best for a new emigrant. Must there not, therefore, some radical wrong, which rather drives emigrants from, than draws them to our shores; and with so many phisical advantages is it possible that we can any longer pretend to be in the dark, as to the real cause? So palpable has it now become that we shrewdly suspect its very champions, were it not for certain reasons, would endeavour to be foremost, in reforming a system—brought forth in prejudice, cradled in ignorance and only persevered in for the sake of obstinacy. But it is to be hoped, that a passion so little to be envied, or applauded, will yield without compunction to a better feeling. Of late, the Colony has been favored with some wholesome, among many, obnoxious measures. Let us be forced to hear no longer then of emigrants deterred from settling down in a country, presenting to the new emigrant, such advantages, as New South Wales does, because of *official impediments*.

A state of things (with the exceptions we have taken) so exclusively favourable to new emigrants, may be inverted, when applied to older Colonists, as land and stock proprietors, who, from comparative affluence, by the depreciation of property, in various ways, find themselves embarrassed and indigent. A sense of common interest has produced a sort of union and Thursday's meeting, the objects of which the advertisement in another page explains, we trust will prove, that when things have come towards the worst pass, they are then in a fair train towards mending. A few years back, the now flourishing Colony at the Cape—a country in a similiar latitude, possessing a similar climate, and in no way superior to this, except that it had perhaps, a denser population, was infinitely worse off, politically, and physically. Yet, now we find agriculture, trade, and manufactures flourishing; and by the official returns, produce, wholly *Colonial*, for the quarter ended 31st Dec. last, was exported thence, to the amount of 32,019*l.*, at the rate per annum of 128,196*l.* It will be interesting to read the various articles of export, and then let us say how far superabundance of sheep, and wool, and horned cattle, &c. can be matter of regret. From the Cape, the ordinary exports of Colonial produce, are;—

*To Great Britain.*

Aloes, argol, whale bone, ostrich feathers, garden seeds and bulbs, gum, horns, cow and horse hides, ivory, whale oil, sheep skins, goat skins, seal skins, ordinary wine, Constantia ditto

*Colonial Produce to St. Helena.*

Beef and pork, beer, butter, corn, grain, meal, cheese, candles, green fruit, dried fruit, fish, hay, lime, soil, oxen, poultry, polonies, rusk, sheep, wine.

*To the Mauritius.*

Butter, beef and pork, beer, candles, wheat, barley, oats, bran, flour, fish, dried fruits, horses, whale oil, oxen, pigs, potatoes, rusks, sheep, tallow, ordinary wine.

*To the East Indies* Beer, and wine.

*To Bourbon,* Oxen, horses, Constantia wine.

*To New South Wales.*

Butter, corn, grain, and meal, dried fruits, horses, oxen, cows, and calves, sheep, wine

*To the Netherlands.*

Ordinary wine, Constantia ditto.

[*Australian, May* 28.

## CALCUTTA.

*(From the India Gazette, Sept. 1.)*

*The Calcutta Magazine. No IX. For September,* Calcutta: *Samuel Smith and Co.*

THE contents of this number of the *Calcutta Magazine* are unusually rich and various. We cannot refrain from quoting Captain Calder Campbell's Dramatic Scene which is distinguished in a high degree by the mellifluous versification and chaste taste which have characterized his previous productions:—

### A DRAMATIC SCENE.

BY R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

SCENE.—*A Terrace, overlooking an open Country.*

EMILY.

The morning latens, and He comes not yet:—
The birds and butterflies are all abroad,
Wooing the rash flowers on the dewy lea,
And yet—ah! *now*—look where He bounds along
Across the mead,—he and his faithful hound,
Over the knolls and fences; and, in glee,
Forgetful of each graver thought, buoys up
His young rejoicing heart upon the sports
That court him healthfully!—Alas, that heart
Is shut, as a closed volume, to the light
That fain would love to linger on his path!

* * * * * *

Oh Woman! Woman! fond, unhappy Woman!
Whose bosom nurtures plants that vainly look
For the soft sunshine and the cheering rain!
Whose heart is an arena, where hot war
Is waged between the passions;—and whose Love,
—Like some poor twining plant that hath no prop—
Creeps after the vain shadow of a stay
That *will* not bend to aid it!
—Why have I loved him!—*Why?*
Go, ask the night-bard why it loves to sing
Upon the rose's stem, spurning the breath
Of buds as fair and fragrant!—Ask the flowers
Why to the sun and dew their chalices
They hold forth greedily!—Ask the pert bees
Why do they hover o'er the clover field,
The bean flower's blossom, and the banks of thyme,
Nor seek the blue sky and the sparkling stars!
—Love is no purchase, made by dint of craft,—
No bargained merchandize,—no borrowed badge,
No rich recognizance, by wealth bestowed
Upon a petted minion,—nor doth the heart
Pick out and choose its paramour!—and so
I love—and love while Love may never show
The image of an answering shadow here!
Hark!
A foot—he comes,—he comes!—I know that step,
That careless step!—Ah! had *he* ever loved,
And hopelessly—(but *that's* impossible!)
His heavy heart would on his airy tread
Have set a burthen!

DISBROWE.

A blithe good morrow to you, sweetest Coz!—
Down, Carlo! down—and prithee do not soil
The robes of our young Honeysuckle.

EMILY.

Heigho!—In sooth, I'm tired,—

DISBROWE.

I fain would sleep;
Why, mercy on me, Coz!
Hast thou had scanty rest, or evil dreams?
Why Emily! that cheek is waxing pale,
And—oh! those silly Love Tales—dearest Coz,
You have been conning them until your eyes
—Those beautiful blue eyes—(how I love violets!—
They are so like them!) look like little gems,
Bright sapphire gems in wells of chrystal light!

EMILY.

'Tis nothing, Disbrowe, nothing.—Have ye no news?—
You've been a truant, too—all yesterday,
And yesternight; and last night—oh! last night
'Twas very rough and stormy!—But your'e tired,
And I can wait to hear of your adventures.

DISBROWE. Oh, no!

I am not tired of that you wish to hear,—
But do you care to hear?—You look so cold—
I almost think you do not love me now,
As you were want to do, when we were young,
And played together, midst the clover fields;—
And wandered in the woods,—and on the shore
Gathered such store of shells!—Girls are so cold
When their proud bosom swells to womanhood!

EMILY.

Yes, Disbrowe, cold they are:—so are the snows
That rim the crater of the hot volcano.—
—I do not love thee less than I had wont—
Less?—what a word! thou know'st I do not, and—
But last night were wert thou?

DISBROWE.

I started, as you know, with my fleet hound
And my true gun—two surer friends, dear Coz:
Than court or camp can give,—just as the dawn
Began to blush upon the mountain's brow:
And long I rambled, free from care or thought,
Save once or twice, perchance, when, sooth to say,
A doubt came o'er me of your sudden change
Of haviour to me:—well! some hours thus passed
With various success—I reached the forest—
The Cheviot forest—you remember it?

EMILY.

Oh, Disbrowe, yes!—Here, in this tiny bag,
Sewn by my fingers, is that very violet—
The selfsame one you gathered there for me,
Bidding me keep it for you till you came
Back from the wars!—
* * * * *And yet you call me cold!*

DISBROWE.

Is it the same?—indeed?—the very same?
Mine own dear gentle Cousin!
Well! there I came,
And, tired with walking, threw me on the grass;
And all around me Nature looked so bright
That even I had nearly worshipped her
With poet's prayers. The forest looked so green,
Like a saloon where fairies hold their revels;
And on the boughs the dewbells clustered thick,
Like beads upon a rosary—which the sun,
Now burning brightly, told off, one by one,
Like some old anchoret!
Around me all the Earth
Was a mosaic of flowers:—daisies flashed up
Glad glances from the scented grass,—like eyes
From perfumed curls;—primroses, sick with odour,
Languished around and filled the air with sighs;
Whilst, harebells meek, that ever read the earth,
Bent down their beauteous lips to sip the dew:—
And there were violets too, sweet Coz as fair
As that which you have kept for my poor sake,
And blue as your own swimming eyes, my Emily!
And birds were carolling, and bees were humming
And pilfering in their progress all the sweets
The rich flowers had so craftily wrapt up
Within the fair folds of their painted hoods!
And winds, that have no usherer, entered in,
Roving through every green recess and nook,
Like a young girl in search of mysteries,
Love-secrets, and all that. Oh, it was sweet!
And there I lay, until my fancies took
Full many a strange and dreamy shape; and then
Sleep stole upon me like a gentle thief;
And dreams of hounds, and horses, and wild waves,—
The combat's hurry, and the conqueror's haste,
Worked in my mind; and then too—it was odd—
I had a dream of you.

EMILY.

Of me dear kinsman!—how!—

DISBROWE

Oh! I was wounded, and you dressed the wound,
And it grew well; and then—but mock me not—
You will get angry if I tell the rest.

EMILY.

Psha! angry?—at a dream?—you dreamt that—

DISBROWE.

That I did love you, Emily!——

EMILY. *(Quickly.)*

Was that a dream?

DISBROWE.

But hear me out—and that *you too loved me!*
—There! how you start, and colour up, all red—
And catch your breath—nay, do not look so angry?

EMILY.

*Angry?*—Oh! Disbrowe! Disbrowe!
What poor interpreters of woman's looks
Are thoughtless men! Well! your dream?

DISBROWE.

My dream!—oh!—then I woke and took the road
To the Squire's Hall; and in the afternoon,
Thinking of you and wishing you to read
My dream—now do not frown!—I homewards turned,
But there had come a change o'er Nature; and
Frowns had crept o'er the smiling face of day,
There was a stormy breath abroad—the wind,
That had played gently in the morning hour,
Piped sullenly, and wrestled with the trees,
And tossed the torn leaves on my path—and threw
The oak's strong branches, like a maniac's arms,
Afloat upon the air,—and of its fruits,
The clattering acorns,—made wild castanets,
To which it danced in furious merriment!
And rose o'erhead the dense clouds, black with showers,
Like the dark eyes of a fond fearful woman,
That fill, and fill, until they flood! and so
*They* did, these clouds,—and lightnings flung about
Their forked banners, thunders growled aloud,
And I was wet and weary!

EMILY.

My poor, poor Cousin! you were wet and weary,
And I so warm and snug; but trust me coz!
I thought of you. Where found you shelter?

DISBROWE.

In Margaret's hut, your good old nurse, and she
Interpreted my dream.

EMILY.

Your dream! that good, old, silly crone! she knows
Nothing of dreams.

DISBROWE.

But she knows much of *hearts*, of young hearts, Emily,
More than do you or I.
Oh! do not turn away
May I not clasp a cousin's waist? are we
Of Kin no longer? and in our glad youth
Did I not call you—"*wife!*"

EMILY.

Oh! cousin Disbrowe, whither shall I turn?
You do not love me, nay, you *hate* me now,
I feel you do, I dare not look on you,

DISBROWE.

And why not look on me, my Emily?

EMILY.

Because my foolish, prating eyes would tell
The long hid, treasured secret of my heart.

DISBROWE.

My timid Bride! what? did'st thou think that I,
Though reckless, thoughtless, wayward, thus could live
Within the magic of thine artless grace
Yet 'scape its power? Nay, I have loved thee long,
And though I cannot tell a lover's tale,
Nor whisper words that crowd about my tongue,
Fain would I crave thy love, my blushing Queen!

EMILY.

'Tis thine, dear Disbrowe; ever, ever thine!
Oh! truly hath the Poet said of Love,
"First love is still the strongest:" first and last
Is mine for you; for, even, when a child
I gambolled merrily among the fields,
You were far dearer to my simple heart
Than nurse, or handmaid, fawn, or bird, or flower:—
And, as to womanhood, I drew, I found
My heart still wandering to the past, to glean
From that old path sweet thoughts of you; for still
Your image lodged within my memory,
As in the bosom of some gentle stream
Like the soft shadows of embowering trees!
*Secundrabad, June,* 1830

We understand that the Ship *Calcutta*, Captain Watson, now here, was boarded by a Pirate, about 8 o'clock in the evening, just about the same place as the *St.—Helena* is stated to have been pirated. It being dark, the pirate was no doubt dubious as to the *Calcutta*, the crew purposely stirring about the decks with all the arms ready. The weather becoming threatening while he was on board, the pirate, who pretended to be in want of stores, stated he would call on board in the morning. In the night, however which was thick and rainy, Captain Watson bore a different course, and thus escaped him.—*Cal. John Bull.*

A report reached town on Tuesday of the Death of the King, to which we did not at the time and do not now attach any importance: as a contemporary has however giving publicity to it, we annex the authority on which it is founded.

"The *Linnæus*, Capt. Wende, arrived off town yesterday forenoon from the Mauritius the 27th August, at that time a report had reached the island from Bourbon, stating that a French vessel from Cherburg, had spoken a Pilot vessel in the English channel on the 8th June, and had learned from her, the decease of GEORGE IV. The Governor of the Mauritius thought the intelligence so far worthy of belief, that he had put off a Government Ball in consequence of it.

The *Linnæus*, has made an unprecedented quick passage, having left the Mauritius the 27th ult., and arrived off Calcutta yesterday forenoon. The *Linnæus* left the river on the 6th of June last, with a full cargo for Port Louis, so that her voyage out and back has been one of uncommon expedition."—*Ben. Hur.*

## Government Securities.

| TO BUY] Prem. | | SEPT. 21. 1830. | [TO SELL Prem. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 8 | Remittable | 27 | 8 Do. |
| Dis. 0 | 6 | Old 5 per Cent, Loan. | 0 | 12 Dis. |
| Pre. 0 | 2 | New ditto ditto | 0 | 3 Dis. |
| 4500 | 2 | Bank of Bengal Share, | 4300 | 0 |

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills | 7 0 |
| Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills | 4 0 |
| Interes on Loans on Deposit | 6 0 |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY.] | | CALCUTTA. | [SELL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Re | 1 | 10½ |

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 20th, The Portuguese Ship Carolice, L. J. dos Santos, from Lisbon 22d April.

The English Ship Emily, J. L. Ridgway, from Penang 6th August, and Pedier 7th September.

Sept. 20th, The English Barke Linnœus, R. Wende, from Isle of France 27th August.

The English Ship John Woodall, W. Thomson, from Liverpool 5th May.

The English Ship Boddington, R. Noves from London 31st March, Rio de Janeiro, 20th June, and Madras 14th September.

*Passengers per Boddington from London.*—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Lanrier, Miss Allums, James Stewart, Esq. Assitant Surgeon; Mr. Fitzgerald, Free Merchant; and Mr. Forbeshire. From Madras. Mr. John Sharp, Cadet.

*Per John Woodall from Liverpool.* Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. Henry Donnethorne, 44th Regt.; Mr. Marshall, Free Mariner, and Mr. Richard Jenkins, died on the 16th August.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 20th, The French Ship Pallas, M. Matavois, for Bourbon.

22d. The English Barque Freak, W. Barrington, for Singapore.

*Per Ship Mermaid to London via Isle of France.* Mr. C. Boucher; Lieut. Stevenson, Madras Establishment; Captain Dodd, B. A.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Thursday the 16th September, the Lady of Thomas Brae, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS. At Calcutta, on the 15th September Mr. J. G. Dunkley.

At Calcutta, on the 19th September, Mr. William Smith, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 19th September, Mrs. Sarah Hollow, wife of Mr, Robert Hollow, aged 24 years, 9 months and 2 days.

## MADRAS.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT ST, GEORGE, September 24, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments viz.

C. M. Whish, Esq. Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Cuddapah.

W. Harrington, Esq. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara.

A. Cheape, Esq. Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar.

W. Douglas, Esq. Senior Deputy Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Udalut.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq. Senior Assistant to the Register of Sudder and Foujdary Udalut.

FORT. ST. GEORGE, September 28, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint R. H. Clive, Esq., to be a Member of the Mint Committee.

### Government Securities, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remittable..... | 30..... | Premium. |
| Old 5 per Cent.. | 2..... | Do. |
| New Ditto..... | 3..... | Do. |
| Exchange..... | 1s. 9¼d. | per Rupee. |

### SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 27th, Ship Ernest, Captain A. Dufresne, from Pondicherry 26th Sept.

do. Ship Antoinette, A. Colin, from Mauritius 21st August, Trenquebar 20th and Pondicherry 26th September.

29th Bark Eleanor, R. H. D. Towle, from Coringa 20th and Masulipatam 26th September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 27th, Ship Hydross, Nacodah Shaik Naw Lubbay, for Nicobar and Rangoon.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 29th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Revd. R. A. Denton Lieut. W. H. Budd 31st Regiment or T. L. I. to Lucy Augusta Mary, Daughter of the late G Baillie Esq. Senior Member of the Medical Board at this Presidency.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th Instant, at the Residency of Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain H. P. Carleton Commanding the Resident's Escort, of a Son.

At Vellore on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Captain Straton, Paymaster of a Daughter.

At Madras on the 27th Instant, the Wife of Mr. John Dinger, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras on the evening of the 26th Instant, after a lingering illness, Dr. Robert Filsom, of the H. C. Medical Service.

At Gotacamund on the Neilgherries, on the morning of the 21st Instant, Major William Newmarch, 7th Light Cavalry.

At Muctul, on the 16th Instant the infant Son of Captain Rainsford, of His Highness the Nizam's Service.

At Vepery, on the 24th Instant, Mrs F. A. Peene, relict of the late Mr. H. Peene, aged 34 years, after a few days illness.

At Vepery, on Monday the 22th Instant, of Consumption, Miss Josephine Leroux.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 8th October* 1830.

No. 513 of 1830. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the Political Department dated the 2d Instant to appoint Lieutenant G. J Jameson, Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur to Command the Fort of Ukulcote and the Detachment to be stationed there.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

C. NORRIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

### SHIPWRECK OF THE LADY HOLLAND.

*(From the Oriental Christian Spectator, for Oct.)*

Knowing that many of our readers have felt an interest in the Shipwreck of the "Lady Holland," near the Cape of Good Hope, and that no leading particulars regarding that event have been submitted to the public:—we are glad to be enabled to furnish our readers with the following account; being the substance of a letter addressed from Cape Town to a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland:—*Cal. Christian Spectator.*

"I WILL SING OF MERCY AND OF JUDGMENT."

Such is the brief and emphatic introduction to the 101st Ps. and to the communication that follows, no introduction can be more strikingly appropriate.

* * * * * * *

Suspense, however, is always painful: the truth must be told, and mine is a short but disastrous tale:—On Saturday night, the 13th February, "the Lady Holland," the vessel on which we embarked for India, was wrecked off Dassan Island, 2 miles north from Cape Town; but not a life was lost—not even a personal injury sustained by any one of the passengers or crew.

During the preceding week the weather was delightfully cool, without storm or tempest. On the 13th, at 12 o'clock our position as determined by repeated observation, was—20 miles north, and 70 miles west off Cape Town. And who have made a long sea voyage, are acquainted with the numberless discomforts that lead to heighten the enjoyments on shore. The confinement, the langour, the squeamishness—all create an ardent longing for land, with its freedom and invigorating exercises. Of this longing the passengers of the Lady Holland largely partook, on the evening of shipwreck. Our nearness to land produced an unusual exhilaration of spirits: every countenance was cheerful—every heart glad. All seemed in the best of humour with each other, and nothing could exceed the joyous eagerness displayed in making little preparations for a probable debarkation on the following day.

With a moderate breeze and a moderate sea, the vessel was gliding through the water at the rate of 5 miles an hour—her course, by compass, lying nearly S. E. About 8 minutes past 10 P. M. when the passengers had retired or were preparing to retire to rest, a confused noise of voices was heard without, which was almost instantaneously followed by a sharp stunning shock of the vessel. All instantly darted to the deck: suspense was only momentary: the moon, as if commissioned on the kindly errand, suddenly emerged from the horison, and disclosed the cause. Before, and on every side of us, low dark reefs appeared, amid which the breakers struggled with dashing roar. The sails had become unmanageable, the vessel refused to obey the helm: uplifted by every wave, she again sunk down with a shuttering crash, that made the flesh creep and shiver; and the Captain, in a tone of piercing agony, was heard to exclaim, "Ah, she's gone; she's gone."

The vessel was now abandoned as lost, and our situation appeared critical in the extreme. Every moment the ship was expected to be torn into fragments, and the deep yawned to receive us: to attempt a landing through the foaming breakers were madness; and even though a landing were effected, the reef had the appearance of being so low that the waters must flow over it at full tide; and to put to sea, in the dead of night in a leaky boat, on a coast noted for shoals, sunken reefs, and sudden squalls, seemed like the hazardous experiment of despair.

Still no one lost presence of mind something may be done and every thing must be done was the prevailing sentiment. The jolly-boat manned by the ablest of the seamen, was sent of to explore the lee side of the reef, and ascertain the possibility or impossibity of effecting a landing. The rest of the crew and male passengers proceeded to clear the deck of incumbrances to fire signals of distress, to cut down the masts to "*cauk*" and repair the long-boat. In the meantime, the ladies, to the number of 13, and two maid servants, wrapped in mantles, sheets, or blankets, assembled in the cuddy, expecting as they were, every instant, to be ingulphed in a watery grave: their coolness and composure were admirable. No running about in confusion; all sat quietly round the cuddy-table: no wild screams of terror, all seemed collected and calm. A few were pale as death: some shed the silent tear, at the thought of home, friends, and children: others eagerly inquired, "Will Christ save us?"—or earnestly ejaculated, "Oh, pray for me." The spectacle was awfully solemn; preparation for an immediate appearance before the judgement seat seemed to engross the whole soul:—and never, never, can I forget the pathos and emphasis, with which all, kneeling round the table joined in public prayer and supplication to the Father of spirits in that trying hour.

It was now past mid-night, and our boat not having returned, its safety was despaired of:—But the vessel still held together, and the determination was, if possible, to cling to the wreck till day break. Soon however, we had reason to change our determination. The hull was rapidly filling with water—the breeze freshening and the tide beginning to flow in upon land, the swell, in consequence, became heavier; a number of lofty waves followed in rapid succession, each sweeping across the deck, and causing the vessel to strike with a crash more tremendous than the preceding. No one could now sit or stand with safety: the attempt to cling to the wreck was felt to be hopeless: and all were eagerly desirous to have recourse to the last expedient—the launching of the long-boat. After surmounting many difficulties, which it is needless to detail, the boat was launched, amid the cheers of the sailors, and exclamations of "there goes our last hope." But speedily was joy attended with a very different feeling. When the cable that held the boat broke, and our "last hope" was seen drifting towards the rocky shore. Seized with a momentary torpor, we still eyed, and continued to eye our "last hope," in death like silence, and just as we expected to witness the fatal crash, a seaman, who had leapt over board, with the energy of despair, shoved off with an oar, and brought the boat once more along side the wreck.

By this time, (½ past twelve) human voices were heard from the reef, & articulated English sounds of "boat," or "boats," "here directly," leading us to expect a speedy assistance, cheered the spirits of all. The first object was, to lower the ladies into the long-boat. This was slowly, but securely accomplished, by means of a rope and noose, swung round a pulley, from which the jolly-boat was wont to be suspended. Here, the conduct of the ladies cannot be sufficiently admired:—as it contributed much to the prevention of accident, and the preservation of life. Though the wreck creaked and shivered, as if every beam were tearing asunder,—and the boat was in momentary danger of swamping, or being crushed between the beams and rafters that obscured the surface of the waters, the competition was not who should be most forward in rushing into the boat, but who should be last to abandon the fatal wreck. About one o'clock, when the boat was filled with nearly the whole of the passengers, the jolly-boat arrived, with the pleasing intelligence, that a good landing place had been discovered about a mile and a half distant, and with the further intelligence that we were wrecked on Dassan Island, a low, sandy desert, containing neither food nor water, beyond what belonged to 3 or 4 men, sent, at that season, from Cape Town to collect the eggs of the penguin, a sea-fowl that abounds there in countless myriads: and soon, our boat being taken in tow by the jolly-boat, we finally abandoned the wreck.

Drenched to the skin, and exposed to a keen, piercing cold, we now wrought hard in baling the water, which gushed in on every side. By this means being kept afloat, in half an hour we reached in safety, the sloping, sandy beach—our souls rising to God, in feelings of fervent gratitude for the wonderful deliverance The poor men from Cape Town delivered up to us their temporary abodes, consisting of two wretched hovels, formed by two cross walls against which leaned 7 or 8 whale jaw bones covered with stones and ashes:—the one, employed as a cooking apartment, covered with filth, and dripping with soot—the other, as a sleeping and store room, crammed in every corner and crevice, with grease, tallow, skin, &c. But such as they were, we were thankful to enter them, and await the light and warmth of day.

The morning being calm and cloudless, and the sea unruffled, some of the officers and sailors were enabled to return to the wreck. The lower part of the hull was completely torn and splintered. The poop and stern part of the deck not having parted, were still visible. From the direction of the current, the sea, rather than the beach, was strewn with masses of floating materials:—and in the course of the day several boxes and other articles, belonging to the passengers were picked up from the water, or separated from the wreck.

Without loss of time, the surgeon of the ship crossed to the main land, in the most "seaworthy" of our boats, with the intention of travelling to Cape Town by land, and securing for us the speediest assistance.

In the meantime, we made the best of our situation. The hut being quite incapable of holding all, a small tent was constructed, by means of a few whale ribbones, and torn pieces of canvass, which served to exclude part of the piercing rays of the sun by day, and cold heavy dews by night. The eggs of the penguin, some wine and biscuit providentially rescued from the wreck, and a little brackish water obtained by the then resident islanders from Cape Town, furnished us with food:—shells, gathered on the beach, supplying the place of cups, glasses, &c.

Our employment consisted chiefly in watching and apportioning our little store of provisions and collecting whatever articles might be indentified by their respective owners. Nor was the God of our Fathers forgotten. Within, and around our little tent, passengers and sailors, on the bended knee, joined in the reading of the word, and offerings of thanksgiving to that Omnipotent Being, who commanded, and the floods of great waters did not overflow us—to that merciful Being, who "guided us with gladness," and "compassed us about with songs of deliverance."

Still, humanly speaking, our condition was far from being enviable:—situated on a barren island, from which all communications is often for whole weeks excluded, with the certain assurance that our provisions could not last many days:—our nights restless and sleepless from being on bare ground, exposed to the attacks of noisome vermin or the dripping of cold dew:—while the glare of the sun by day from the white burning sand, almost scorched the face, and threatened fatally to impair the eye sight. Judge then of our joy and gratitude to God, when on Tuesday morning, we beheld a ship of war sailing along the western coast of the Island. "Can she really be destined for our relief," was the natural interrogatory of each, though the equal ignorance of each could only lead to conjecture. She was so destined: the Governor, Sir G. L. Cole the instant the tidings reached him having promptly & humanely issued orders, to proceed without delay, to remove us from the island. By nine o'clock A. M. all were comfortably seated on board the Falcon, brig of war, commanded by Captain Colpoys. From this Commander and his Officers, we experienced a kindness of treatment so cordial and unaffected, as to make us feel that the presence of the British flag on every shore is a blessing, and that British generosity is more than an empty name.

After a passage considerably protracted by the prevalence of calms and contrary winds, we were landed on the wharf at Cape Town on Wednesday, about 5 P. M. Many of the passengers knew where to find a temporary residence; and while the rest where hesitating what course to follow, British kindness once more opened the doors of her asylum for the weary stranger. Lt. Col. Munro, Commander of Artillery, awaiting our arrival, with a frankness that admitted of no refusal, invited all to his apartments in the adjoining castle, to partake of refreshment, and spend the evening, till comfortable lodgings might be provided.

Here I might well stop, since the general reader can have no particular interest in ascertaining how the different parties were privately accommodated. But gratitude, still glowing with the warmth of its first excitement, requires me as an individual, to declare that, stranger though I was in a strange land, I there found refuge and a home. In the house of the Rev. Dr. Adamson, a gentleman no less profound in the depths of human science than in the mysteries of that which is divine, I found a home congenial to my feelings; I found Christian sympathy and Christian love. There are times when the heart is verily touched, and the finer sensibilities of the soul are truly awakened—when nature, in her most refined and exalted susceptibilities, awaits her accustomed boundaries, and luxuriates in her new elevation of being. When made to sing of mercy and of judgment, and could not help feeling that while judgment must arouse, mercy *alone* could soften and subdue. Mercy beamed forth like the beauteous rainbow, amid clouds of judgment—the cheering emblem of reconciliation and love, and amidst its beams the dark frown of judgment evanished. The soul, for a time emancipated from grosser elements, felt as if it could sing an anthem of heaven: and the burthen of its song was,—"The mercy of God, how subduing! the love of Christ, how constraining! Truly the love of Christ is a plant which may grow on every shore, and unlike every other, unaffected by changes of soil or climate, wherever it grows it is still the same—fresh and teeming with the presence of divinity, linking the hearts of men to each other, and the hearts of all to God, the Fountain of Love."

On a review of the proceeding statements, a few inquiries may naturally be suggested. 1st. Is there any blame to be attatched to the Captain? if so, what is its nature? The *general* impression seemed to be that little or no blame was to be attributed. His latitude was accurate to a mile; his longitude to within 15 or 20 miles—an accuracy which, after a voyage of two or three months, is commonly reckoned as great as can well be counted on, particularly if cloudy weather precede the appearance of land. We were thus 15 or 20 miles nearer land than, from the joint result of Chronometric and Lunar observation, we were led to expect: and a dense breeze bounding the horizon and contracting within a narrow compass the sphere of vision, afforded no opportunity for correction by the sight of land at a distance. For the sake, therefore, of avoiding danger, it was the Captain's intention to change "tack" at 8 o'clock P. M. and "stand out" to sea till the morning. At 8 o'clock, he sounded with 110 fathoms line, and found no bottom. Now, according to every chart, soundings should be had within a few miles of land; and the Captain, hence inferring that he must still be upwards of 30 miles from shore, deemed it unnecessary to change the course of the vessel. The soundings were again repeated before 9 o'clock with similar want of success. About ten o'clock when preparations were making for a change of course, the seaman on "the out-look," on leaving his post, remarked to the watch that succeeded him, "I am very much mistaken, if that's not land, after all." Some of the seamen ran forward, followed by the second Officer and Captain, and then was heard the chilling cry "breakers a-head" "helm hard to weather;" but, before the vessel could obey the helm, she struck, and the concussion made all spring to the quarter-deck.

From this it may be gathered, that the Captain was very much deceived by the soundings and the cause of the deception seems to have arisen from an unusual rapidity in the current which carried off the lead obliquely, and never allowed it to reach the bottom. It was afterwards ascertained that the force of the current was, at that time, greatly increased by the prevalence of strong east winds, during the preceding weeks. And the only blame ascribed to the Captain was—[illegible] in holding on towards land, in the night, when, even according to his calculation, his distance from it was so considerable.

2d. What was the amount of property saved? Of the ship's cargo, valued between £30 and 40 thousand, little or nothing was, and could be saved. All the passengers lost much, and a great portion, nearly the whole of their property. Of my own, a few articles were secured from one of the poop cabins, and a few more were washed ashore. Out of a collection of books, in every department, amounting to at least 800 distinct works not more than forty were recovered, and most of these so shattered, or reduced into a state of pulp, as to be of little value. But what was felt most severely, as being irreparable, was the *entire* loss of *all* notes, memorandums, journals, essays, &c. the fruits, such as they were, of the reflection and research of the most active years of my life. They are gone; so perish all earthly things: the treasure laid up in heaven alone is unassailable. The Lord dealt in a way of unspeakable mercy, and not the least of his mercies was found in the cheerfulness of resignation with which he enabled me to feel, and say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Thus unexpectedly perished part of the first fruits of the Church of Scotland in the great cause of Christian philanthropy, but the cause of Christ has not perished. The former, like the leaves of autumn, may be tossed by every wind; the latter, more staple than nature, ever renewing with the

*(Continued in the second Sheet.)*

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1830.

bloom of youth, will flourish when nature herself is no more. The cause of Christ is a heavenly and divine thing, and partakes not of earth. Often has its high origin been gloriously vindicated: often has it cast a mockery over the mightiest human efforts: often has it gathered strength amid weakness, become rich amid losses, rejoiced amid dangers, and triumphed amid the fires and the torture of hell-enkindled men. And shall the Church of Scotland dishonour such a cause, by exhibiting any systems of coldness, or despondency, in consequence of the recent catastrophe? God forbid: let her rather arouse herself into new energy: let her shake off every earthly alliance as a retarding, polluting alliance: let her confide less in her own resources and more in the arm of him who saith, "Not by power, nor by might, but by my Spirit": from her faithful appeals, let the flame of devotedness circulate through every parish, and prayers to the Lord of the harvest ascend from every family:—then, may we expect her fountains to overflow for the watering and fertilizing of many a dry and parched Heathen land.

DELTA.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

I certainly expected from the united efforts of the pious caste, a better attempt at vindication, than has been offered by the "OBSERVER." I cannot call his letter an answer to mine, for not one of my arguments has been in any way met;—some epithets are unfairly quoted from the context, and dismissed, (as is usual with this sect of Sophists when they cannot refute) with a sweeping denunciation that I deal in abuse.

He commences by lamenting the *futility* of my letter, and charges me with "preventing the public from arriving at right conclusions by liberal quotations from the vocabulary of abuse." I will rest my reputation for common sense, upon the fact, that every sentence in which those epithets are employed, conveys a clear, distinct, and logical meaning; if they do not, how comes it that he allowed so fair an opportunity for exposure, to escape him? surely, it might reasonably be expected, that with so much *futility* as my letter displayed, something in the shape of refutation, would have been produced. But the "OBSERVER" is better versed in declamation than reasoning, the narrow dimensions of his mind will not permit him to grapple with a whole sentence, he therefore mutilates, and disjoints it, to suit the standard of his stupidity; and throws into confusion, what he cannot confute. The friends to religious liberty have not answered a single query contained in my last letter, the public are still in the dark as to their inspiration,—will they explain that felicitious solecism "*Religious Persecution*?" Can they with truth assert, that the present Church establishment is not amply sufficient without "*private houses*" being devoted to public devotional purposes?

Since the "Observer" has bestowed on me the situation of principal usher, to the "School-taste," I shall before his "arrival" prove my fitness for the office, by attempting to silence his arrogant caste. The "Observer's" talents as a theologian are doubtful, as a reasoner contemptible; as a writer he is the weakest, shallowest, that ever palmed balderdash on a "discerning public."

With respect to the "long passages which had to nothing," selected from Dr. Chalmer's works, I must own that had I not been informed from whose pen they came, that talented Divine would have been the last person, that I should have named for the author. The ideas he has there attempted to convey, are directly at variance, with his usual depth of reasoning, and perspicuity of expression.

He commences with designating the gratuitous expounders of Religion, "excrecences of spiritual growth;" and adds, that any attempt by the Church Establishments to restrain them, would prevent their sending forth "clustering branches" and "fruits of piety and righteousness." If the Doctor must use metaphor, he should look to its applicability;—fruit and branches from an excrescence, would be as great a novelty in the vegetable, as arms and legs from a wen would be, in the animal kingdom. Cobbett in his grammar tells you, to beware of metaphors; as you would of edged tools: the Doctor proves his to be so, by the cutting use to which he applies them, for in continuation he makes the above mentioned "excrescences" "lopping off unseemly excrescences," which must be considered as recommending self annihilation. He nevertheless confesses, that this zealous spirit is so liable, to produce "an exuberance of folly, and fanaticism," and very properly leaves the correction of it, to the Church Establishment. Now in this community, where the Church Establishment though ample, is small, the modicum of relief, would not be proportionate to the mass of disease, for how are two Clergymen, to undertake the Herculean task, of eradicating from the minds of several hundred men, the errors that the misguided friends to Religious liberty, might be enable to instil? Besides, it is better to prevent contagion, than trust to any remedy, however efficacious. In the concluding part of the quotation, we are told, that "there is one great application revealed to us, in Scripture," which would be safe, even in the hands of an empiric, what, that is, the learned divine has no doubt stated, but why has it not been quoted? we might then, have known, how far it was within the reach of those, who so much wish to administer it.—

I must in conclusion, acknowledge the "Observer's" candid admission, in which I believe, the public will acquiesce, that the *cant*, was certainly unmasked, in last Wednesday's Gazette, it shall be my effort to draw the veil yet further aside.

I am, Sir,
A HATER OF CANT,

### VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Annandale, Lady Raffles, Charles Kerr, Abberton, and Upton Castle from London. Mail, and Hindoostan from Liverpool, and Janet from Clyde.

### EXCHANGE, &c.

On London.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight. 109 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs. per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 10d Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ s.
China..... Nominal.

## THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1830.

On Friday evening the 8th instant, at 8 P. M. The Venerable MOOLA FEROOZ BIN MOOLA CAWOOS, the learned high priest of the Zoroastrians, paid the debt of nature just as he had completed the 72nd year of his age; this amiable and venerable man has been known as an eminent Oriental scholar for upwards of half a century in the literary world, not only in Asia but in Europe. He was the Editor of the *Dessateer* and author of "George Nama" an Epic Poem on the conquest of India by the British Arms to the completion of which he devoted all his time and he was engaged upon it only two days previous to his death the work consists of about 40,000 Verses and is brought down to the Poona war of 1816/17 containing a complete Record to that period of the unrivaled Triumphs of British valor; and by it the name Moola Ferooz is enrolled amongst the select number of Persian Poets, and his fame will be rendered immortal as he wished it to be, by being associated with the memory of British glory. Besides the above work the deceased was the another of Several Persian tracts and his loss must be felt as irreparable, not only by his friends and Relations but by the Literary Community and the Public in General—The latter have been deprived of a most valuable member and the former of the brightest ornament of their Community.

The mild and cheerful qualities of his disposition endeared him particularly to them and they will always reflect with pleasure on the many instances of his sincere and devoted affection which are engraved on their hearts and by which they will ever be led to entertain a grateful remembrance of his many Virtues; in this short notice they feel how little they are able to do him justice or to enable the Public to appreciate his preeminent merits, but they are assured that his name is raised too high to require their humble tribute of Praise—It should be mentioned that the valuable and extensive library of the deceased consisting of a very rare collection of Oriental Works has been bequeathed by him for the public use, and is to be deposited under the Controul of its appointed managers at the Fire Temple to be called "*Moola Ferooz's Library.*"

Several vessels took their departure yesterday afternoon, among which was the *Pyramus* for Penang and Singapore.

We have no arrivals from England to announce yet, although so long looked for. A signal for a Brig was flying when we went to press.

We have been requested by the Secretary to the Association, to give insertion to the following.

"On the Evening of Wednesday the 22d September last, there was a Meeting of the Members of the *Bombay East Indian Amelioration Fund*, at which the Secretary read a Report, an abstract of which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers, not doubting but that the public, and the Subscribers to the Fund in particular, will feel as much gratified as ourselves, at observing the progress made towards the attainment of the objects of the Institution, and the promise held forth by the state of the Establishment at Phoolshair of benefit to the community in general, and the class in particular, by intelligent and industrious East Indians, being employed in Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits.

The Palace and Garden at Phoolshair were made over to the Association by Government, on very liberal terms, in November last: but it was not until March following that an Establishment was actually formed there, owing to the difficulties which always attend arrangements connected with new Institutions: and those relating to the one at Phoolshair, were, from the novelty (at least on this side of India) of the objects to be secured, both numerous and troublesome.

The Establishment consists, at present, of ten Boys (between the ages of 11 and 14) taken out as apprentices by the Association, six from the Central School, and four from private families.

The boys are placed under the care of Mr. W. Sundt, a highly respectable East Indian, who was selected by the Hon'ble the Governor the Patron of the Institution, for his knowledge in practical Mechanics and horticulture, to superintend the education of the Apprentices. A European Schoolmaster, and an East Indian Medical practitioner, are also attached to the Establishment. The following is an Extract from a letter to the Secretary, written by Mr. Malverry, one of the most active Members of the Association, after his visit to Phoolshair, which the Secretary read after expressing the obligations of the Committee to that Gentleman for his zealous co-operation, and assistance on many occasions in discharging the trusts confided to them.

"The boys rise at day break every morning, in fair weather, after washing and dressing, they work in the Garden, and Cotton fields, till 8 o'clock, when they breakfast and go to school, where they learn reading, spelling, arithmetic, and writing, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and work from 1 to 5 P. M.

Short prayers are read every Morning and Evening and Service on Sundays: Grace is said before and after meals. They bathe in the river twice a week.

"They have all made considerable progress in their reading, two of them, Dempsy, who was taken from Tanna, Powell (from board ship) who did not know the first letter in the alphabet when admitted on the Establishment, now read syllables, and have commenced writing; specimens of the writing of six of the boys are enclosed.

"Mr. Sundt and Mr. Chatton report all the boys free from all vice; and their moral and general behaviour good, Two of them who were addicted to smoking at Bombay, were broken of that habit here.

"They have not been long enough on the Establishment to make any progress in Mechanics. Two or three of them work at the turning-lathe; others plane and saw wood, and are learning Carpenter's work.

"They made no complaints to me when I questioned each boy.

"I visited the garden this morning. Mr. Sundt has planted a number of red Grape vines, red Plantains, Peach, and Mulberry plants; he has sown Lucerne, and Virginia tobacco; the latter is too young to be transplanted, and ground is under preparation near the wells, to receive the plants when ready. He recommends a supply of Alphonso and Muzagaon Mangoes, and China Orange plants being sent up to him Experimentally, he has laid down a number of Mulberry Cuttings; and when he has a supply of leaf sufficient to feed the worms, he intends making a Silk Winding Machine. He has received a supply of Bengal Indigo, and Virginia Tobacco Seed, from you; the former has been sown, and ground is ready for the Indigo. Mr. Sundt has improved upon the common Oranges, by ingrafting Cintras or Suntras.

"While on the subject of the garden, I cannot avoid noticing the new Building in it, put up by Mr. Sundet, of which a plan is enclosed; the whole are of pucka stone work, covered with tiles, and very substantial. The rooms intended for the Silk manufactury are, at present, used as a general store house for the produce of the Garden; and the ground in the rear of the buildings, (walled in) is intended for stacking Curby &c.

"The palace has been repaired, except the roof and the back Verandah or enclosure. M. Sundt has certainly improved the Palace very much Any one acquainted with the habits and character of a native, knows that he prefers darkness to light, and that his buildings correspond with his ideas. When the palace was delivered over to the Society in February last, it had not undergone any kind of repair for the 13 years preceding (since 1817) and one could scarcely find his way from one room to another. The windows, being too small to admit light, 12 pairs of large windows (glass and venetians) and 2 large doors, have been put up; the whole of the lower, and second ranges have been white washed, for the first time since the palace was built; 2 or 3 large cisterns, or pits in the middle of the lower rooms, have been filled up and raised to the level of the floors to prevent accidents; a necessary has been built for the boys, the floors beaten smooth, sets of rooms cleared and cleaned for the schoolmaster, for the boys, for a Hospital, &c. and a small terrace has been built opposite the schoolmaster's rooms, and a parapet wall is now in hand for the eastern side of the 2d story.

"Mr. Sundt has converted about 10 Beegahs of waste land, in the vicinity of the palace, into cotton fields; this ground was never before ploughed; the plants are most promising; he wants a model of the machine sent from Europe for cleaning cotton.

He is getting the Boys themselves to make a large clothes press for their own use and when this is done, intends to set them to make 3 or 4 book shelves for their library, and a silk winding machine.

"The son of the shroff of the village, aged about 28 years, attends the school daily, and reads with the boys; he joins them in all their amusements; goes out to the Garden and fields, assists them at their work, attends prayers, in short, does every thing but eat and sleep with them; they are much attached to each other. When the boys were signing their indentures he asked me if I had brought no paper for him to sign, on my telling him I had not, he went away, apparently very sorry, but came back about 5 minutes afterwards crying, and saying the boys had turned him away from their room, and said they would not admit him till he was permitted to sign as they had done. I mention this circumstance to shew the good feeling which exists between the natives and the Establishment."

There are 59 persons at present residing at Phoolshair in the Palace and Outhouses; of these, 44 are connected with the Institution, 10 belong to the Government Lithographic Establishment, and 5 are free settlers, besides their families, servants, &c.

The undermentioned were elected a Committee for the management of the affairs of the association, during the ensuing year; viz.

Mr. W. G. Graham. Mr. C. Gilder.
" N. Spencer, " Wilson,
" J. Taylor, " F. Hutchinson,
" A. B. Boswell, " corresponding member and Secretary.

In the Advertising columns of yesterday's Supplement to the *Courier*, we observed a reward of 500 Rupees offered for the discovery of any one of the persons concerned in the robbery of the outward Northern Mail on the Evening of the 7th instant, the circumstances of the Robbery are thus detailed in the Courier of Saturday last;

"A daring robbery was committed near Parell on Thursday evening on the person of the Post Office Runner entrusted with the Outward Northern Mail.

It appears that the man was stopped by four or five persons who called on him to give up the packets, which he resisted, but was compelled by them to do so. Hearing a carriage coming along the road the depredators decamped, leaving however four small bags which the Runner picked up and which were forwarded to the nearest station. The bags entrusted to the Runner and the greater part of which have thus been lost have, it will be seen, been mentioned in our advertising columns for the information of parties concerned.

It is concluded that the present outrage has arisen from the recent suppression of the Native Dawk Establishment by which articles of value were frequently conveyed and which occasionally led to their being robbed.

Intelligence of the robbery was conveyed to the Magistrate of the Mahim Division and it is to be hoped the robbers may be apprehended."

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Lawrence, 12th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Burnes, Cutch Residency.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon L. Fraser.
Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N. I.

### SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—October 8th, The H. C. Brig of War Thetis, Lieut. J. P. Porter Commander from Surat.

12th,—H. Company's Sloop of War Amherst, H. Wyndham Esq. Commander, from Bassadore 26th September.

### SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Hindoostan for Calcutta, Futtay Sallam for Bengal, Monsoory for Persian Gulph, and Discovery for do.,

### LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sultany, and Discovery.
AMERICAN.—Nerina.
ARAB.—Monsoory, and Hamoody.
PERSIAN.—Nassrath Shaw.
*H. C. Ships of War.*—None.
Do. Do. *Brig.*—Euphrates.
Do. Do. *Surveying Brig.*—Palinurus.
Do. Do. *Armed Steamer.*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, the 9th Instant. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davies Ensign J. Morphew Browne of the 1st Grenadier Regiment to Jane eldest Daughter of the late Walter Swaine Esq. of Severington Hall, Cambridge.

# English Extracts.

## Evidence on the East India Company's Affairs, &c.

*(From the Bombay Courier.)*

THE HON. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.

*Die Jovis*, 25 *Martii* 1830.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE is called in, and examined as follows:

You have been Governor of Bombay?

I have.

What other Situations have you held in India?

I was first Four Years Assistant to the Judge at Benares, and in the College in Bengal; I then went as Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Poona: I then went as a sort of Political Assistant or Secretary with the Duke of Wellington; from that I was made Resident at Nagpore, afterwards Acting Resident in Scindia's Camp, and then Envoy to Caubul; I was then Resident at Poona, where I continued 'till the breaking out of the War with the Peishwa. I was Commissioner of the conquered Territory; and for the last Eight Years Governor of Bombay.

What are the several Modes of Revenue Settlement under the Presidency at Bombay?

In some few Parts, Settlements are made with Proprietors of Tracts of Country; more commonly with Heads of Villages, or with the Village Communities, or with the individual Cultivators. In some instances, Tracts of uncultivated Country are given in Farm to any People who will undertake to lay out their Capital in improving them.

So that there is no general System: but the Mode of collecting the Revenue is adapted to the circumstances of the Country?

Exactly so.

By whom is the Land Revenue collected?

There is a Collector and European Assistants in every District; under them there are Native Collectors, who have small Portions of the District; these have inferior Revenue Officers under them, who collect the Revenue from the Villages.

By whom is the Revenue directly paid to the Collectors?

Either by the Zemindars, when Tracts of Country are in the Hands of such Persons, or by the Villages, or by the individual Ryots, according to the Modes of Settlement, whether Zemindary, or Mozawary, or Ryotwary.

Does the Ryot in any Instance pay directly to the Collector, without paying through the Head of the Village?

Frequently, to the Collector or his Native Officer.

Do you give a Preference to either of those Modes of collecting the Revenue?

I do not think there is any material Difference. If the Rights of Individuals are well fixed, and there are Limits put to the Government Revenue, they are all equally good. But until a Survey has been made, when there is a good Collector, the Settlement with the individual Cultivators is best, because there is nothing between the Collector and the People—he sees into every thing; when there is a bad Collector, the Settlement with Villages or by Zemindars is best, because the Collector has least to do. When all is settled, I would give a Preference to the Settlement with the Heads of Villages, or small Zemindars, as tending to keep up the upper Class in the Country, which it is generally the Effect of our Institutions to break down.

In what Manner is the Land assessed?

It is assessed with reference to the Payments of former Years and to the actual state of the Cultivation and of the Season. If the Cultivation has been increased, the Revenue is increased; if Land has been thrown up, it is diminished; and if it is a bad season, allowances are made for it.

In what Manner are the Payments in former Years ascertained?

They are recorded in the Collector's Books, and also in the Accounts of the Village.

Are those Accounts to be depended upon?

Those made after the Introduction of our Government, I think, are.

Has any Survey been made of the Country?

A Survey was in progress in Guzerat, that had been commenced some time before I went to the Government, and was nearly finished before I went away: and a more complete one was just commenced in the Deccan, with a view to a new and lighter Assessment, *and to defining Tenures and fixing Boundaries.*

Under this new Survey, is the Revenue assessed according to the real productive Power and Value of the Land?

Yes.

That is done by Persons competent to form an opinion upon that Subject?

A European Officer, carefully selected, is appointed to the Head of the Survey; he has under him different Classes of Natives of Experience: they consult with the Heads of Villages and with intelligent Ryots; and each Owner of a Field states his Arguments for a lighter Assessment, or represents any Peculiarity in the circumstances of his Land.

The Assessment is fixed on each individual field?

That is intended.

With regard to Land now uncultivated, in what manner will that be assessed hereafter? It was proposed that no addition should be made on account of it; that when the Survey was completed an agreement should be made with the Heads of Villages, that they might pay a fixed amount for the period of their Lease, which was to be levied upon new Land brought into Cultivation.

What was the proposed length of that Lease?

First an experimental Lease for Five Years, then One for Thirty; and at the end of that Time no alteration was to be made, unless some new and unexpected ground was raised for it.

Is there at present any perpetual Settlement of the Revenue in any part of the Territory under Bombay?

In no Part.

Is any Land held Rent-free?

Yes: there are several descriptions of Land. Some is held for Military or other Service rent-free. That is called Jaghire. Some is held on paying a Quit Rent so lighht that it almost partakes of that Nature; and some is entirely exempt from all Payment of Revenue. That, in the Deccan, is called Enaum.

Has that Land which pays a small Quit Rent been given as a reward for Services?

Probably it has.

And that called Enaum?

For Service, or a Mark of Favour, or for Religious or Charitable purposes.

Has any Land been granted at a small Quit Rent by the British Government?

I do not know that any has been granted at a Quit Rent, but some has been granted Rent-free.

Is the Land under those Three Descriptions of any considerable Extent?

Yes, it is.

Failure of Heirs, the Jaghires revert to the Government, do they no?

Yes, they do; they are resumable even on the Death of the proprietor.

Does that Land which pays a small Quit Rent revert to the Government?

On Failure of Heirs only. It is like private Property in England.

So that the Proprietor has not the power either of selling it or leaving it by Will?

The Proprietor cannot sell it without the permission of the Government, under the Native Governments; under ours, I do not think the disposal of it is interfered with.

On what Tenure is that Land held which does pay Revenue?

There are different opinions as to the Tenure. Some suppose that the whole of the Land is private property; others, that it is held on a Right of Occupancy, and that while the Rent or Tax is paid to the Government the holder must not be dispossessed. But it is a property of very little importance, as the Government has the Power of taking what share it pleases of the proceeds; and for these reasons the words "Rent" and "Tax" are indiscriminately used. *There is a Description of Land on which the Tax ought not to be raised, or only under particular circumstances; but the Privilege has been rendered almost nugatory by some Practices of the Native Governments.*

They have been used synonymously in your late Answers, in which you spoke of Land Rent-free?

They have.

What other Sources of Revenue are there besides the Land Tax?

The Sea Customs; the Transit Duties; the Town Duties; the Stamps; the Tax on Spirituous Liquors; and some others of less Importance.

Do the Transit Duties materially interfere with the Internal Commerce of the Country?

In some Part of the Country they do. In our latest Acquisitions they have been kept on the Native System, where the Duty is levied almost at every stage, and that must of course very much impede the communication.

What is the System, where the Duty is levied in the more ancient Territories?

Under Bombay I think they are almost all on the same System, except in Ahmedabad, a District of Guzerat, where they are levied on passing the frontier and on entering the City only.

Are the Transit Duties collected or farmed?

They are sometimes collected and sometimes farmed. The farming is considered as a preferable mode, because there is a competition among the Farmers to give little Vexation, to levy light Duties, so as to draw People on to their Roads.

Do those who are called upon to pay Transit Duties in any case contract with the Farmer? They do. It is a Trade in some Parts of this Country. These people contract with the Farmer, and give Passports to Merchants to carry their Goods without being stopped at all.

Under which System have you collected most Revenue; under the farming or under the collecting System of Transit Duties?

I am not able to say; probably the farming.

Has the farming System been extended of late?

I rather think it has.

Is there any Duty which you can suggest as a substitute for those Transit Duties?

There was a Plan, just before I left Bombay for lessening the Transit Duties and the loss was to be made up by an Increase of the Sea Customs, and I think by an encreased Tax on Salt, but I am not quite positive.

State the circumstances under which the Salt Tax is collected in Bombay?

Until this Proposal, I am not certain that there was a salt tax at Bombay. Some of the Salt Pans belong to Government, and were granted to People who paid a rent for them. There was a no general System like that in Bengal.

Would it be practicable to increase the Duty on Salt?

I think it might. The Land Assessment is so heavy at present that it is not desirable to increase any Tax that bears on that Class; but the Consumption of Salt reaches many whom the Land Revenue does not, and it is partly drawn from Foreign Countries where our Salt is consumed.

Salt is exported from Bombay to the Malabar Coast, is it not?

More to the Interior, I believe.

State what appeared to you the particular Imperfections of the Revenue System, and any means which have occurred to you of obviating them?

The principle Imperfections are that the Assessment is too high, that it is fluctuating and uncertain, and that it bears almost entirely on the Agricultural Class.

This Fluctuation affects the Revenue more than the Individual, does is not?

A Farmer is never certain, at the beginning of the Year, what he will have to pay, as it is settled every Year.

Not under the Lease you have referred to?

No. It was proposed that a Settlement in some degree permanent should be made, so that there should be no Fluctuation, and as the Country improved, the Assessment, which is now heavy, would become light, and as consumption increased there would be other objects for Taxation besides the Land.

The Population under Bombay is at present principally agricultural, is it not?

By far the greater Proportion is agricultural.

Is there any Class untaxed, from which in your opinion, any considerable Revenue could be obtained?

Some of the Inhabitants within Towns are untaxed, and the Owners of Rent-free Land are almost entirely untaxed; but it is extremely difficult to devise any Means by which they could be taxed, without the Tax falling on the Classes who are already sufficiently heavily burdened.

How were the Mahratta Countries governed before their Conquest?

The Country was divided into Districts which were farmed to the highest Bidder; he subletted them in small Portions to Under-renters; and the whole of the Government, Civil, Military, and Judicial, was in the Hands of these Farmers.

Are you acquainted with the Mode of Management of the Native Governments in any other Part of India?

Those I have seen most of, the Nizam's, Scindia's, and the Rajah of Berar's, were governed on nearly the same Plan with the Peishwa's. There are some small States who do not farm the Land but make a Settlement of the Revenue on equitable principles, and they are very flourishing.

What states are those?

Some of the smaller States in Malwa Cata, and Bopaul, probably, and even some of the Jaghires that are held under us.

Under what Officers is the Police of the Bombay Presidency?

It is under the Collector, and the same Chain of Revenue Officers, down to the Police that the Revenue is.

Who is at the Head of the Police of the Village?

The Head of the Village is the Head of the Police, and under him there is a Village Watchman, who has a Grant of Land, or rather his Family have a Grant of Land, for which they are bound to supply a Member, and they generally take it in rotation.

Is there any Police Establishment except that hereditary Head of Police of the Villages?

There is a very considerable Establishment of hired Peons.

How is that Establishment regulated and officered?

It is different in different Districts. It is something like a Military Arrangement; they all wear an Uniform, and have Officers of different Ranks, and some nearly approach to the system pursued in regular Corps.

Is it an efficient Police?

Considering the Nature of the Country, which is very full of Hills and Woods, and Places where robbers can find refuge, it is good; but there is great want of Public Spirit in the People, and they are afraid of accusing Robbers lest they should be acquitted, and they might be in danger from their Violence afterwards.

Would this efficiency be increased by giving a greater Number of Officers to the Police?

No doubt it would.

Would it not with the same number be more efficient if it was constituted in a better manner?

I should think it would, no doubt.

In what manner is Civil Justice administered in the Provinces under Bombay?

There is a Judge in each District, and under him there are a certain Number of Native Judges in Divisions of the District. An Appeal lies from the Native Judges to the European Judge, and from him to the Court called the Sudder Adawlut from which an Appeal lies to the King in Council.

To what Extent can Native Judges try Causes?

Every Native Judge can try as far as 500 Rupees, £50; and the amount may be increased, at the recommendation of the European Judge, as far as 5,000 Rupees, or £500.

Has that Increase been permitted in many Cases?

I should think it had, in very many.

How have the Native Judges, upon the whole been found to decide those Causes?

Extremely satisfactorily.

What are their Emoluments?

They vary according to the Extent of their Powers from perhaps 200 to 500 Rupees a Month, which is from £200 to £500 a Year.

Are they paid by fees in any Cases?

They are partly paid by a Salary and partly by Fees. No Fee was levied on any Cause under One hundred Rupees; but the Fee for those small Causes was paid by the Government, so as to make it the Interest of the Native Judge to try many Causes.

From what Class are the Native Judges taken?

From the middle Class of the People, who have been employed under former Native Governments. None of the higher Ranks as Native Judges.

Do any Means exist for the Education of persons for such employments?

There is a small College at Poonah where they may get some Instruction; but there is a very great deficiency of means for educating them. The Sudder Adawlut has frequently represented to the Government of Bombay that the Knowledge of the Hindoo and Mohamedan Law is becoming extinct among the Natives, and that it is difficult to find Law Officers in consequence.

Have any Measures been adopted, by the Government, in consequence of those Representations?

Some measures have been adopted and others have been recommended to the Court of Directors. I rather think they have been acquiesced in since I left India.

Are Punchayets used in the Decision of Causes by the Native Judges?

They are used both by the Native Judges and by the Heads of Villages, who are empowered to call Punchayets for the Settlement of Disputes within their own Districts.

Are they used to a great Extent?

Not very great. They are used to a great Extent in the Southern Mahratta Country; but not in any other part of the Presidency.

Are they used in Criminal as well as in Civil Cases?

No.

What is the Nature of the Code of Regulations?

Except in the Criminal Branch, it is little more than a collection of Rules for Procedure. The Law is still to be drawn from the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Books or Traditions and Customs.

Have they materially altered the Mohamedan Law?

No; in Bombay they have not interfered with it at all.

The Mohamedan Law was not very prevalent in the Country under the Bombay Government, was it?

No, not to any Extent. *The Prevalency of it had been diminished since the Conquest* by the Mahrattas.

In what respect do the Regulations at Bombay differ from those in Bengal?

They are more lately made, and consequently there are fewer Regulations rescinded and altered, and the Code is much shorter. I believe the Process is more simple. Natives are more employed; the Native Prejudices I think, are more attended to; and in the Criminal Branch an attempt has been made to define Crimes and specify Punishments.

At what period was that Code last published?

In 1827, just before my Departure. There are some minor Differences between it and the Bengal Code. An Admonition is made use of instead of an Oath, in examining Witnesses; there is no Limit to the Interest of Money; and there is no imprisonment for Debt after a Person gives up his Property; and some other things of less consequence, which I believe do not exist in the Bengal Code. In some respects it is less advanced than the Bengal Code.

In what respects is it less advanced than the Bengal Code?

From the Country being a later conquest, a great many Natives are exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Courts. Some of those Exemptions are carried further than it would be desirable to maintain permanently. Many Revenue Causes are excluded from the Jurisdiction of the Court, until some more accurate Knowledge shall be obtained about the Rights of the Government and of Individuals in those Branches.

Have any Arrangements been made to form a Digest of Hindoo Laws and Customs under the Presidency of Bombay?

Yes; some Progress had been made in forming a Digest when I left India; but it will require great Length of Time and Perseverance to complete it.

Was much practical difficulty experienced in forming that Digest?

No practical difficulty whatever, except in one Instance. Part of the Plan was, to inquire into the Custom of Castes, and that in the City of Surat excited great Alarm; the People shut up their Shops, and the Judge who was making the Inquiries was obliged to desist. The Natives conceived that it was intended to interfere with the Customs of their Castes, and not merely to inquire into them.

Are there any considerable Arrears of Civil Business in the Court?

No, there are not.

Do the Natives appear to be generally satisfied with the Administration of Civil Justice?

They are perfectly satisfied with the Purity and Impariality of it; but they are disgusted with the Forms and Delays. I think they have a Prejudice against our Administration of Justice, though it is certainly a unfounded one.

Is that Prejudice created by those Forms?

It is created by the Forms, which the Natives cannot see to be necessary for the conduct of Judicial Business.

In point of fact is the Administration of Civil Justice overloaded at present with Forms which you conceive to be unnecessary?

I do not think it is. The last Code of Regulations was framed with Attention to removing as much as possible all unnecessary Forms.

Do any particular Improvements occur to you, as capable of being made in the Administration of Civil Justice in the Provinces?

The greatest Improvement would be, the Formation of a Code such as that already mentioned. At present the Regulations provide merely Rules for Procedure. The Judge is to administer the Hindoo Law. That is partly to be found in Books, and partly in local Customs, and Customs of Castes. When the Judge has a Point to ascertain, if it is a Point of Law he is obliged to refer to a Law Officer, and the Decision must depend upon his Learning and Integrity. If it is a Point of Custom, he must examine Witnesses, and the Witnesses are subject to being induced by Favour or Corruption. A Judge must also have to exercise his own discretion in the decission he gives; and as he judges on principles different from those of the Natives, his decisions, even if they are most correct, must often be unexpected to the Suitors. This must produce considerable uncertainty and increased litigation. The Remedy appears to be, the formation of a Code; but a Code, if it is inapplicable to the State of Society, or inconsistent with established Usages, will produce much greater confusion than it is intended to remedy. It is necessary, therefore, that it should be made very cautiously, and with Attention to the Usages that at present exist. The Steps taken at Bombay towards forming a Code were to appoint a Gentleman to inquire into the Customs of Castes; which was done in the Deccan in the course of Two or Three Years, and his Collection was published. Another Gentleman was employed to make a Selection from the Decisions of the Court of Justice on Points that seemed most to contribute to the Formation of a Code. The same Gentleman made a Translation of One of the Hindoo Law Books, which had not already been translated. If those Collections were continued, at the end of a certain Time they would furnish a Body of Materials from which some Rules might be selected and formed into a Code which would supply the Place of the Hindoo Law, and give as much Satisfaction as the present mode of administering it, while it would be much clearer both to the People and the Judges.

Is Care taken, in the Selection of Europeans for the Situation of Judges, to select such Persons as possess a knowledge of the Hindoo Laws and Customs?

Some Care is certainly taken; it is inferred, that if they have risen in the Line they must have acquired a competent knowledge of the Hindoo Law, or rather of the Customs.

They Commence their Service in the Revenue Line usually, do not they not?

It is thought the most expedient.

Having once entered the Judicial Line, are they usually retained in it?

In general.

Before the Measures you have spoken of were adopted, had the European Judges any Means of acquiring a Knowledge of the Hindoo Laws or Customs?

A considerable Number of Hindoo Law Books had been translated in Bengal by Mr. Colebrook and Sir William Jones and others, but I do not think the European Judges were much in the habit of studying them; they got the Hindoo Law from their Law Officers, and they were a good deal guided by their own opinion. The Hindoo Law is so vague on many Points, that they are often obliged to exercise their own Discretion.

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[redacted] l Justice?

I think they are satisfied with it, as far as protecting innocence; but they complain very much of its inadequacy to punish Guilt. I am certain that their Complaints are well founded, for their Notions of Justice are very summary, and they are not able to comprehend the difficulties we find in Criminal Procedure.

Could Native Jurics be used with Advantage in Civil or Criminal Jus ice?

I think they would tend very much to the Improvement of the People, by drawing their Attention to public Business, but I doubt whether they would promote the immediate Objects of obtaning either a speedy or an improved Administration of Justice.

Would they afford increased Facilities for the Discovery of Fraud, by the Examination of Witnsses on the Part of a Jury?

It would depend very much on the Class from which the Jury was selected. I do not think the Form of an English Jury the most desirable in which the Assistance of Natives could be afforded to European Judges.

In what Form do you think a Jury could be introduced?

I should doubt whether it would not be better to have a few Native Assessors rather than a Jury; that the Judge should have the Power of selecting a few well-informed Natives to sit with him as Assessors, he being responsible for the Decision. By the last Bombay Regulations, every Judge has a power in all Cases of either assembling a Jury or calling in Assessors when he thinks it desirable.

Are you aware that that has been done in many Cases?

It had been so lately introduced when I left India, that I had not heard of its being done.

Would it be safe to oblige the Judge to abide by the decision of the Jury or the Assessors as to the Facts they find?

I do not think it would. If I am to understand a Jury chosen and coustituted as a Jury is here, it would be influenced by many prejudices, and it would administer Justice much less satistactorily, than the same class of people do in England.

Should you recommend that the Assessors of whom you have spoken should be selected for the occasion, or that they should be permanently fixed in those situations, and receive a Salary?

I think it would be better that they should be selected because it has the effect of employing and improving the Natives more: and as it was not known who was to be Assessor in each cause when he was appointed there would be less room for corruption.

What is the state of Native Education in Bombay?

The State of Education is very fully shewn in a Series of Reports which were called for from the different Officers under the Government in the beginning of the Year 1824. My general impression from them is that as far as reading and writing go, though far from being so extensive as might be desired, it is creditable to the Natives being carried on entirely by themselves; but in all the higher branches of Education it is totally defective?

Could you suggest any Measure that will enable the Government to give a higher sort of Education to the Natives?

I laid a Plan before the Government of Bombay in December 1823, in which all the means that seemed to me practicable for Education were suggested. What I proposed for the higher branches was the Institution of a College, the employment of two or more European Professors, the granting of Prizes to those who shewed most proficiency on Examinations, and above all the giving certain rewards to any European or Native who would produce a translation of an English Book on Science or an original Work on Science in a Native Language.

Supposing such a system of Education to be established, will not Natives, in your opinion, be elected to fill many higher situations than they now fill under the Government and fill them advantageously?

I think they would.

To what Extent do you apprehend after the completion of such a system, it would be possible to employ Natives?

The Progress would be very gradual; but the ultimate result I apprehend might be the making over all Civil Business to the Natives retaining the Political and Miliatry in the Hands of Europeans.

The effect of the perfection of this system to which you have alluded, would be the establishment of a much cheaper Government, accompanied by a great Moral Improvement of the People?

So I conceive.

What are the highest situations now held by Natives under that Government?

I do not recollect any higher than the principal Judicial and Revenue Officers, who get a Salary of 500 Rupees a Month. There were in the Deccan dewans or Chief Officers under the Collector, who at one Time got as much as a thousand Rupees a Month; but I rather think they have been reduced.

Do any particular Measures occur to you, for securing the fitness and preserving the integrity of Natives in Official Situations?

In their present state a very strict superintendence by Europeans; good Salaries, Rewards by Pensions or Jaghires after long and distinguished employment: and above all, good Education.

Do you conceive the Native Character to have been improved under our Government?

I cannot say that I have seen much change in the Native Character. There certainly is in some few of the educated Classes, greater Liberality, and greater desire for Information, than there was formerly.

Upon the whole, do you conceive the effect of our Government has been beneficial to the People?

I conceive it has certainly been beneficial. The Mogul Empire was broken up before the introduction of our Power into India and the whole Country was in the Hands of feeble Nabobs, or repacious Mahrattas, in an extreme state of Misgovernment. We have put a stop to all external Invasion, and to all open Violence within our own Territories; and we have introduced *a regular Administration of Justice and* a Government on fixed and rational Principles; *all of which are great Benefits conferred on the Natives*; but no doubt the Introduction of our Government has been attended also with very great Evils; as the Introduction of a Foreign Government always must be. It tends very much to level Ranks; it withdraws a good deal of the encouragement there was to learning, and to excellence of all sorts; and also by the destruction of the higher class of Natives it has diminished the demand for many Indian Manufactures; the Europeans, how supply their Place, making use chiefly of their own Country while the Importation from England of the Cloths and other Manufactures of England worn by the Natives themselves has supplanted the Manufactures of India.

Are there many Europeans resident in the Provinces under the Bombay Government?

Not many.

Do you think that the general Prosperity of the Country or the Moral Improvement of the People would be advanced by the more general Residence of Europeans amongst them?

A more general Residence of Europeans would be certainly attended with great Advantage, if they carried Capital or Skill with them to India; but I think that any unrestricted Residence of Europeans in India would be productive of more Harm than Good.

Would not a greate Resort of Europeans to the Country tend to keep down the Native Population and prevent the Natives rising to the Possession of those Offices in which you think it would be desirable to place them?

I think it certainly would. If Europeans were allowed to go without restraint to India, I think many would go at first, some without Capital and others on Speculation, which would soon reduce them to Poverty; that from the compassion of their Countrymen in India, and their greater Fitness for Office, they would be introduced to employments to which we have been of late endeavouring to introduce the Natives; and that if they formed friendship with the Europeans in Power which they have greater means of doing than the Natives, they would get advantages in other Ways.

So that the Elevation of the Native Character appears to be inconsistent with the most general Resort of Europeans to the Country.

Inconsistent with the unrestricted Resort but I conceive that the Resort of Europeans might probably be extended without introducing any other than beneficial Results.

*(To be Continued.)*

## FRANCE, EGYPT, and ALGIERS.

OFFICIAL LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT MADRID TO THE MINISTER AT NAPLES.

"Sir—I am authorised by His Majesty's Government to make to you the following confidential communication:—

"Ever since France has opened its communications with Algiers, it has experienced from that Power a series of violations of treaties and insults, which at length brought on an open breach. The King's Government hoped that the Dey would not delay to give proper satisfaction; it carried its forbearance as far as its dignity would allow, and for more than two years confined its hostilities to the blockade of Algerine ports. This forbearance only increased the arrogance of the Dey—he considered it as weakness, was deaf to all remonstrances, and after having expressed a wish to negociate with the commander of our squadron, ordered our ship with the flag of truce to be fired at, as M. Libretonnière who was on board, seeing that it was impossible to make an amicable arrangement with such a Government, was on the point of leaving the harbour. His Majesty had, therefore, no remedy left, but to use the power which providence has placed in his hands, to maintain the dignity of his crown, and the interests of his people. But, on considering the grounds of complaint which the Barbary States give to the Christian Powers, his Majesty has become sensible that the origin of them is to be sought, not in accidental and temporary circumstances, but in a permanent cause, which eventually tends to the repetition of the same effects, which must be sought in the very nature of these Governments, in the principles and habits which are interwoven in their organization, and, as customs can no more be separated.

"These considerations have led his Majesty to conceive that a chastisement, such as Algiers has at different times experienced from the Christian Powers by means of a naval expedition only, would lead, as has often been the case, to nothing more than an illusory satisfaction, which might soon be followed by the violation of the engagements entered into and new excesses on the part of the Dey. The King, therefore, gave up the idea of combining himself to a private vengeance by a temporary chastisement; he resolved finally to destroy Algiers, the chief seat of piracy, and thus to contribute to free Europe from the inconveniences to which it is subjected by the existence of irregular States, which offer no guarantee to other nations. Under these circumstances he received a proposal from the Viceroy of Egypt, which was too favourable to his own views to be rejected. Mehemed Ali Pacha offered to effect the destruction of the Barbary States, to introduce into them a regular organization adopted to the present state of the world—to take upon himself the government of them under the sovereignty of the Porte—and to restore cultivation, civilization and commerce in those once rich and flourishing, but now impoverished and inhospitable countries. The King was the more inclined to assent to these views of the Viceroy of Egypt, as the Dey of Tripoli also, by an unparalel series of calumnies and insults, had compelled the French Consul there to leave his post. But his Majesty thought it would be more suitable to reserve to himself the chastisement of Algiers, and to leave to the Egyptian forces only the more easy conquest of the countries nearer to Egypt—At the same time, he offered to Ali Mehemed all the assistance of his naval force against the Regency of Tripoli.

"The King has, therefore, approved the proposal of the Viceroy of Egypt, and authorized his Consul General at Alexandria to arrange with the Pacha the nature of the support which he would want. Meantime the King resolved no longer to delay acquainting his Allies with these circumstances, that Mehemed Ali might be encouraged in the pursuit of his plan, by the general wish in its favour which would probably manifest itself in Europe, all the Powers of which would be benefited by it. It is thought also that it would be agreeable to the friendly and confidential relations which happily subsist between all Christian States to acquaint them with the objects of the armament to be made at Toulon, and of the expedition to be fitted out at Alexandria. The destination is to form the basis of the Convention which is negociating at Alexandria.

"The Viceroy engages also to abolish for ever, in the provinces which he is to govern, the slavery of the Christian, and guarantees, in the most solemn manner, the maintenance of the rights and previleges which Foreign Nations enjoy on the African coast, laying it down, in concert with France, that with that with the reservation required and existing rights, all nations should be treated there on a footing of perfect equality. In consequence of the expedition to be undertaken by him, Europe shall be for ever freed from the tribute, forced presents and pecuniary obligations of every kind to which it is now bound in its intercourse with the Barbary States. The Viceroy has positively declared that he will take the most energetic measures to prevent the injuries which the Consuls and subjects of Christian Princes might be exposed to on account of this expedition, and that he will make the States of Tunis and Tripoli responsible for them.

"Lastly, he has secured the rights of the Porte, and engages to replace under the direct Sovereignty of the Porte, those countries which now pay to the Sultan only a wholly illusory obedience, and to pay him a tribute proportioned to that which he now pays him for Egypt. This tribute, according to his own calculation, is likely to be considerable enough to defray a part of the military contributions which the Porte has to pay Russia. According to this principle, the King has consented to listen to the proposals of the Viceroy of Egypt.

"The King congratulates himself on being called upon, on this occasion, to take on him the defence of the interest of all civilized nations. He rejoices at uniting the sense of the offences offered to himself with the idea of the welfare of all nations.

"In making to you, Sir, this confidential communication, I do not doubt of the approbation which the announcements of such a plan will obtain from all Governments, and especially from yours; for, if Divine Providence favours this expedition, piracy and Christian slavery will disappear from all the coast of the Mediterraneau. It will be superfluous to observe to you, Sir, that if the expedition devoted to the destruction of piracy will be advantageous to all Christendom, your Government will be more particularly benefited by it.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, May 28.*

## THE COURIER,—June 3.

It is pretty generally understood, that for some days there has been a converging of the elements of a regular opposition against the present Ministry. The operations, it is now said are not intended to be exactly of a uniform character, at least during the present Session of Parliament. They are chiefly to be directed to the Greek question, and the first trial of strength will be on the conduct of Prince Leopold, who is to be defended at all points. We understand that Lord Aberdeen's letter to his Royal Highness of the 31st January last, is to be the subject of much spicy criticism, and is to be denounced as monstrously deficient in good breeding, suavity, and all that. This we can believe, for his Lordship has certainly in that letter told his Royal Highness plainly enough that he was not consulting the wisest counsellors, alluding to the advice which the Prince was taking from some of those who intend to distinguish themselves in the Vituperations now brewing.

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A less auspicious period for organizing a regular opposition could not have been chosen than the present. The nation is satisfied with the endeavours and principles of the Ministry, their general policy, as well as the nature of their particular measures, being in unison with the wants and distresses of the country. We therefore, throw it out as a challenge, that a better system of administration cannot be suggested by those who are collecting their strength to perplex it.

It is admitted that economy in the public expenditure is the one thing needful in the existing circumstances of the country, but it must be administered cautiously. If you pare into the quick you hazard consequences which may be dangerous. In fact, the public expenditure can only be diminished to that point which will leave the institutions of the kingdom entire. If it proceed farther, and affect their form or substance, it ceases to be either economy or reform, and takes the character of revolution. We do not apprehend, however, that it is the intention of those who wish to establish a regular opposition to carry their economy to such an extent; on the contrary, as they are the same parties who passed the Bill to enable Lord GRENVILLE, as First Lord of the Treasury, to hold his salary, as the auditor of the Exchequer, contrary to constutional law, we may reasonably hope that they will distinguish themselves by some abatement of the impatiency with which the present Administration are proceeding with retrenchments. But to let that pass; is it not probable that the country will ask, in what way are men who have so little practical knowledge are likely to improve upon the system of those who are veterans by experience and who proceed upon a principle, not of change, but repair?—*Courier, June 3.*

## THE MORNING HERALD.

The following dialogue is extracted from a book lately published in Paris, entitled *Rome, Paris, et Londres, par M. le St. Maurice.* We are indebted for the extract to the last number of the *Foreign Review*, in which it is inserted, "not more," the reviewer says, "as a specimen of the author's style than as a tolerable evidence of the state of feeling in France with regard to the men and measures of the present Ministry:"—

SCENE IX.

*Cabinet of the Duke of* WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON (*sitting at a table, and looking at the clock*). No Polignac yet! this is strange. My invitation was laconic, and no less pressing on that account—Napoleon's style. But the moments are precious; as I am accountable to posterity for every minute, for every second. These Frenchmen are so thoughtless, so giddy! Well, let me see—I will prepare the lesson and draw up the instructions to be given to my friend Polignac. He is not a diplomatist of the first class—I must, therefore, be very simple and clear that he may understand me, and not go blundering on in his own way. But somebody comes—this is doubtless my man, I've a devilish good mind to scold him—*Servant enters, announcing Prince* POLIGNAC)—Show him in.

PRINCE POLIGNAC (*entering*)—Good morning.

WEL. Let us speak French, my dear president.

POL. (*aside.*) My dear president! If you desire it, my lord duke, I will speak French; but I confess to you that I thus make a great sacrifice to your excellency.

WEL. And I am sensible of it, my dear president.

POL. President! I president! This is the delicate pleasantry of an amiable disposition, which can descend from the heights of genius—

WEL. I speak most seriously.

POL. Might I presume, then, to inquire of your excellency—

WEL. Oh, let us lay aside the protocol of diplomatic politeness—the repertory of sickening etiquette. Your hand, my dear friend, your hand (*extending his own*). Come, let vain ceremonious pass no longer raise a barrier between us. You are a Frenchman, and I also—I am French; or at least I—

POL. How, my lord duke!

WEL. Oh, let alone my dukedom.

POL. Well, Lord Wellington—

WEL. Plain Wellington, understand me.

POL. May I know what entitles me to so much kindness—to these expressions of friendship, which at once honour and surprise me?

WEL. My dear Polignac, you character pleases me—it has always pleased me. The first time I saw you I said to myself, "There is a brave, an honest man whose physiognomy is of the happiest—the type of a chivalrous loyalty—the worthy representative of French nobility."

POL. In truth, my lord duke—no,—my dear duke—Lord Wellington—alas! I know not what I say—pardon me this confusion—this embarrassment—

WEL. Don't be so frightened—come, let us be seated—(*he draws a chair, and Prince Polignac sits down*)—but I beg of you, my dear friend, not to interrupt me. You will make me lose the train of my ideas—I no longer remember where I was.

POL. You were doing me the distinguished honour of regarding me as the representative of the nobility of France. It is true that my nobility is of very ancient date; I am a true French gentleman—being descended in a direct line from a Roman family——

WEL. Ha! I remember now. When I had heard you speak, and had been enabled to appreciate your profound skill, your surprising sagacity, I said to myself. "How is it that a man of such rare merit is banished in the ordinary station of an embassy—how is it that they deprive themselves of the support of a talent which would throw so much splendour round a government—which would give to the ancient monarchy its old preponderance? I impatiently awaited an opportunity for bringing you forward on the theatre of the world—that opportunity this day presents itself.

POL. I had no idea that I had fixed the attention of a great man. My merits are very limited. To serve religion—to serve the—

WEL. We have nothing to do with religion now, my dear prince—you wander from the question. You have long,—I believe had a wish to try your hand as a minister—you desire a *portefeuille?*

POL. Why 'tis true I should have no objection—but only for the good of religion, which is quotidianly outraged, to defend the monarchy, and stifle anarchy—not for my interests—

WEL. Oh leave such considerations to your *Quotidienne*, to your *Gazette*. For Heaven's sake leave off these repetitions, which savour too much of 1815. Confess to me frankly that you wish to be minister.

POL. Well, my dear duke, a *portefeuille* is the object of my most ardent wishes—ah, if I had it! But I have no longer any hope—for I have made a dozen journies to Paris, and to no purpose. Always to return empty-handed, and exposed to the taunts of the Parisian and London papers—all this begins to make me despair of the monarchy.

WEL. And you alone can save it—is't not so? The country is always in danger when one wishes to be minister. I said as much myself when I aspired to Canning's place. But supposing that you were minister to-morrow—or even to-day—

POL. Or even to-day!

WEL. Or to-morrow, or next day—a few days more or less don't alter the business. But to be brief—supposing that I should procure for you this so much desired ministry—if, by my influence, I should raise you to the presidency of the council—

POL. A *portefeuille* for me! I should expire with delight—I should die content!

WEL. Living—not dying—is the question here. Supposing, as I had the honour of saying to you, that you became first minister in France, would you be grateful?

POL. My gratitude should finish but with my life. I would esteem you my guardian angel.

WEL. Oh, I don't require so much as that—I ask but little of you—very little.

POL. Speak, my lord duke, speak—or, rather, say nothing? for I should never think I had done enough to evince my gratitude to you.

POL. This language pleases me, my dear Jules, but I exact no impossibility. I prescribe limits to your gratitude; for it would afflict me were you to carry your acknowledgments too far. You know how much I love France—all that I have done for her—my intentions have been calumniated.

POL. Envy always pursues merit—the shadow following the body—

WEL. Pray, my good friend, a truce to these common places. I tell you I love France, and wish to give her a proof of my affection. For example, they talk a great deal of economy in the discussion of your budget—now, I have a way of enriching your treasury by a hundred millions. If I were minister I know what I would do. I have a sure receipt—yes, I've discovered the philosopher's stone.

POL. It would, of course be indiscreet to request of you the communication of so important a secret,

WEL. Indiscreet! you indiscreet, Polignac. Oh, my friend, listen to my plan. You have a navy, the maintenance of which absorbs an enormous capital. Now what do you want with such a considerable navy? Have you a war to support? No. Well, then, set aside some twenty vessels of the line and a dozen frigates,....

POL. What a happy idea—what a ray of light! 'Tis true—to what purpose so many ships of war? A few brigs are sufficient convoy for merchant vessels. And then, should a war break out, we might soon refit the dismantled ships—'tis the work of a week.

WEL. Good, very good, my dear Jules—I see you understand the matter perfectly. Now tell me what you think of the war between Russia and Turkey.

POL. I confess to you that this question somewhat confuses me. I know well enough that these two powers are now at war; but I have not troubled myself much about it——'tis so far off.

WEL. But do you think that France gains much by the aggrandizement of the Russian empire?

POL. True—I had not thought of that.

WEL. Then France should desire—it is her interest to desire—that Mahmond should continue at Constantinople. Now, my dear prince, give me your profession of faith relatively to the battle of Navarin.

POL. It was a glorious battle for Christendom—another battle of Lepanto.

WEL. What mean you by that? Don't you see that the victory in question is not only a political crime, but a stupid blunder?

POL. Your pardon, my lord duke—I did not think of that.

WEL. Can you, who are a good Christian and a faithful Catholic—can you mention Christianity with reference to the battle of Navarin, when the French fought in conjunction with English heretics and Greek schismatics?

POL. I'faith, that's true. I had not thought of that. I feel confident that no one in France has thought of that.

WEL. You abjure then that impious glory! Now, my dear Jules, I must let you know my mind. The Russians threaten Constantinople—we must keep them out of it—and nothing but a close alliance between England, France, and Austria can prevent the impending misfortune! The French ministry is weak—shrinking before the noisy liberals—and will never dare to meet the question fairly. 'Tis you who must decide it. Go to Paris—every thing is prepared and ripe for your elevation—the chair of ministerial precedency awaits you: you will fill it worthily. The star of Choiseul, of Tergennes, will grow pale before you.

POL. I go,—my lord duke. I will justify your choice and your confidence. But, a word—I shall stand in need of fresh instructions—I can do nothing without instructions.

WEL. You're right—I will enlighten your experience by my counsels. My friendship will watch over you at Paris,

POL. Excellent! Thus, then, I can set off?

WEL. Immediately there is no time to be lost. The Russians have passed the Balkan.

WEL. 'Tis a chain of mountains—but you can consult the map of Turkey in Europe.

POL. Yes my dear duke;—and the Russians have crosed the Balkan I am going to cross the channel.

WEL. Good,—good but quick!—Set off for Paris.

POL. But I am not in the habit of travelling—I may at least take a turn to the embassy!

WEL. Be it so. I give you an hour—no more—for your preparations.

POL. Thank you, my dear duke. But remember you promised me your instructions—your advice;—without them, I shall be in utter confusion.

WEL. By Wa erloo, I'll keep my promise.

POL. Adieu, then, my dear duke.

(*They shake hands affectionately, and Prince Polignac retires, testifying his gratification.*)

WEL. (*alone*). Now there's the man I wanted. He was right enough in asking me for instruction. Were I to let him go alone, he'd make fine work of it. He has, at least, one merit—simplicity. Yes! I will assist him, be his Mentor, his preceptor; but woe to the new Telemachus if he disobey his English Minerva.—

## LISBON, May 15.

Don Miguel returned from his hunting party and bull races at Gamoza, where, according to custom, all sorts of orgies and atrocities have taken place; the account thereof is truly disgusting. A woman having been overturned by a cavalier who was pursuing a bull in the fields, died a few minutes afterwards; on which occasion Don Miguel cracked many of his usual jokes. Another day the Corrigidor of Benavento presented himself to pay his respects to his Majesty, when Don Miguel remembered that this Magistrate had, in 1820, manifested some liberal sentiments, and as at that moment this Prince amused himself with suspending bells round the necks of his bulls for the purpose of letting them loose afterwards amidst their tinkling, he likewise ordered a set of them to be put round the neck of the Corrigidor, whom he started in the arena with these furious quadrupeds. The secret of the death of one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber is carefully concealed, whom he killed by the discharge of his carbine. Another received cuts with his whip across the face, for having presumed to make some observation.—In the midst of these amusements the attendants of his household were perishing with hunger, and complained thereof. He granted them a bull, on condition that they should catch him themselves; on which occasion half a dozen of them were grievously wounded.

The sight of the unfortunate transports to our colonies on board the ship San Joao Maguana is the most horrible thing that was ever beheld. The stowage of this vessel is only just large enough for her crew and cargo of 60 exiles; however, 160 have been crammed in to her, one on the top of the other. Besides this, they are for most of the time destitute of food, and are subjected to the most unheard of treatment.—*Journal de Grand.*

## Money Market & City Intelligence.

Friday Evening.

The commercial letters received this morning from Frankfort and from Vienna touch, for the first time, upon the true causes of the scarcity of money which has lately prevailed in those and other great cities of the Continent, and which is ascertained in a great degree to be connected with one of the most extraordinary contests ever carried on between a great Government and a few individuals of wealth and resources enough to make doubtfull to which party, even up to this moment, the victory is to be awarded. The parties are, the house of Rothschild on the one hand, and the house of Austria on the other. The connexion between them is one of long standing, dating about 18 years back, when the head of the house at Frankfort obtained, in preference to Messrs. Bethman of that city, the agency of the Austrian Government, and it has till lately been uniformly a friendly one, being founded on the basis of mutual advantage. The impression that Austria was however, paying too dear for this friendship, first arose, it is said, out of the last contract for a 4 per cent. loan which was entered into by that Government with the house of Rothschild in conjunction with some bankers and merchants of Vienna and Frankfort. This loan was made, we believe, at 85 or 86, but rose 6 or 7 per cent. within a very short period after the conclusion of the contract. A circumstance so unusual with regard to a loan negotiated in the midst of a profond peace, and for a purpose which implied a diminution rather than an increase of expenditure, the object being to pay off the stock which bore a higher rate of interest, necessarily drew the attention of the Austrain Cabinet. The inquiries which were entered into on the subject led, it is believed, to disclosures which determined the Minister either to carry the agency of the Government for financial purposes into some other channel, or to throw its money contracts, as is done by England and France, open to general competition. The house of Rothschild resolved, it is supposed, to prevent any such step, and to show the Austrian Government that its connexion with them was not to be dissolved with impunity. They knew that Austria had as yet made but small progress in the reduction of the interest on her debt, and suspected that they were not meant to be included in any further contracts into which it might be thought expedient to enter. They had no alternative, therefore, but to employ the power they possessed, through their various great banking establishments throughout almost the whole of the continent, in making money so scarce, that it should be impossible, for other houses, with less extensive means, to supplant them by entering on any such operation. People in general will, perhaps, ridicule the notion, that any one family of bankers or merchants should entertain so gigantic a project as that described appears to be, but those who know their resources, and who know also the arrogance and love of power by which they are characterized, do not treat it in any degree chimerical; or rather, we may say they firmly believe it. Neither is there so much difficulty in it, allowing that the secret does not transpire, as would be imagined by those not conversant in the great money transactions on the continent. If Frankfort was meant to be the scene of operations, a place where the money-market is extremely limited, the mode would be, for example, to take bills on that city on the exchanges of London and of Paris, and on arrival to present them immediately for discount. The value of money would probably be raised in Frankfort, were this done to the extent only of 100,000 l. or 200,000 l. sterling especially if the object were not suspected. Without entering further into any detail of the plan of proceeding, which would vary in different places according to the circumstances in which their respective money markets were placed, it may be sufficient to say, that the scarcity of money, and fall in the prices of Government securities, which have occurred lately in all the great exchanges of Europe, is ascribed, more or less, and that by observant and well informed persons, to the contest between the Messrs. Rothschild and the Austrain Government, to which side the victory will inclines, there cannot ultimately be much doubt; but in the mean time it cannot but be remarked, if what is stated on the subject be true, how much cause the subscribers to the late French loan will have to complain. In that instance a price as much too high was given as that of the Austrian contract was too low, and it is surely hard that their generous support of the contractor on the former occasion should be repaid by his withdrawing all support from them in order to enable him the more effectually to carry his point with the Aus[illegible] verument.

The Paris letters by the Estafette bring high prices of the funds there on Wednesday. The settlement of the account, which usually takes place on the last day of the month, was a scene of panic and confusion, and it was expected that there would be many defaulters, but no names as yet have been announced.

Consols preserve the same steadiness they have uniformly done for many days past: the last for the July account was 92⅛ to ⅜.

Greek stock is well maintained, and has been in some demand to-day, which raised the price to 38¼ for a short time, but the last quotation was 37⅞. Spanish Bonds are a shade higher. In the others, prices are materially from those of yesterday.—*Evening Mail, June 7.*

## MISCELLANEA.

BAZARS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—The bazars and bezesteins of Constantinople are very extensive; a day would scarcely suffice to walk through them all. Some of them are merely open streets, but the greater part are lofty vaulted cloisters, lighted from the roof, and closed, when the hours of business are over, with iron gates. Each trade has its particular quarter, and each of the many nations which are collected at Constantinople has certain trades assigned to it by ancient use and prescription. Those low-fronted shops, without glass in the windows, and with a shutter falling half down, and serving in the day-time to place the wares upon, which are now fast disappearing from our English towns, are the true representative of the stall of a Turkish artificer. On this shutter he sits at work; and though his tools are very rude and inferior, he uses them with great dexterity. As he sits cross-legged his bare feet are quite at liberty, and habit has made them as useful to him as a second pair of hands. I have often stood to admire the skill with which a Turk, with no other instrument than a very dong gimlet, which he turned rapidly by means of a bow and catgut, would bore the tube of a pipe through a cherry or jessamine stick, perhaps more than six feet long. The pipe bazar is a favourite place of resort; and many a Tartar and Janissary may be seen there looking wistfully into the glass cases which contain the enamelled amber. The Tusuk bazar (the Paternoster row of Constantinople) is well worth visiting; several hundred scribes are to be seen there employed in copying; and even those persons to whom the Eastern character is not legible may still admire the neatness and beauty of their manuscripts. The Koran, with its commentators, is the chief object of their labours, but they condescend sometimes to fancy works, and the little illuminated almanacks which are to be bought in this bazar are not without elegance. The workmen of Constantinople excel too in embroidering on cloth or leather with gold and silver thread; but their designs, though rich, are unvaried; and, whether owing to pride or indolence, they have not the faculty of working correctly after a model. A large bazar is appropriated to the sale of Cashmere shawls, and another to the embroidered silk handkerchiefs which are made in the harems, and are sometimes very rich and beautiful. The Misr Tcharchi, or Egyptian bazar, is occupied by drugs and spices from the East, and a neighbouring quarter is devoted to the sale of confectionary, an article of great consumption in the Levant, and which is to be found in the greatest variety and of the best quality in the metropolis.—*Fuller's Tour in the Turkish Empire.*

A GODSEND FOR MR. ROTHSCHILD.—A curious circumstance occurred at Mr. Rothschild's a few days ago. An individual in the garb of a ticket-porter, entered the front door of the office in New court, with a box, which, as it afterwards appeared, he deposited in the doorway, and retreated with preci[illegible] which was addressed t[illegible] veyed to that gentlema[illegible] sovereigns. With it [illegible] some vague expr[illegible] Rothschild for [illegible] through him by th[illegible] begged to offer [illegible] contained. He [illegible] ment might be [illegible] newspaper of its [illegible] signature was att[illegible] known who the w[illegible] were.

The writer of a [illegible] practicability of pay[illegible] calls off the ladies to[illegible] recreations, and th[illegible] benevolence," by [illegible] clear off the "eigh[illegible]

A silver tea spoo[illegible] get on the tongue o[illegible] and a dish of zinc [illegible] the moment the tw[illegible] contact, both the boy[illegible] thus proving that the [illegible] from one to the other [illegible].—*Morning Herald.*

BOMBAY:—Printed and P[illegible] as the Gazette P[illegible] by THOMAS [illegible]. dressed to the EDITOR[illegible]